THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X--No. 40 PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Aug. 1.

Emigration from Austria—The Italian Cabinet in Difficulty—Movements of Admiral Farragut.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By latest arrivals at New York we have European advices to August 1.

ENGLAND.

The Election Canvass.

A *Herald* correspondent at Chesterfield writes: The contest in East Derbyshire is being carried on by the Tories with extraordinary vigor, the hypocritical cry of "No Popery" being raised with unsurpassed shamelessness. To meet these tactics worthily and expose their bareness a popular address has been prepared on the spot, which sets the facts in a true light, and as the same work may have to be done in other constituencies the same address may perhaps be found useful as an example of animated popular appeal. It opens—"Brother Electors! Be not deceived. The Tory canvassers din you with the cry of 'No Popery,' and charge their opponents with the design of 'fostering Popery' in Ireland with the aid of the State. How can these men make such statements in the presence of each other and help laughing outright? The cry applies to their own party; the charge rebounds from the accused and strikes fatally against the accusers. What are the facts? At the beginning of the present session of Parliament the Government deemed it necessary to declare its Irish policy. Lord Mayo, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, sketched that policy, after a formal notice, to a full and expectant House of Commons. What were its main features? Protestant ascendency was to be abandoned; a Roman Catholic university to be endowed by the State, and an approach to religious equality to be made by a 'levelling up' process. In other words, the Catholic priests were to be raised to the same position as regards the State as the Protestant clergy, and we were to have in effect two Established Churches in Ireland, at the expense of the people. This plan surprised everybody and pleased nobody. The liberal party were utterly opposed to it. All the Presbyterians of Scotland were outraged by it. The Protestant dissenters of England would not hear of it. The best portion of the members of our own Church in this country cried shame upon it; and the Roman Catholics of Ireland declared they would have none of it. The scheme was too clever by half. No wonder that accomplished dissembler, Mr. Disraeli, was ashamed of his offspring and tried to repudiate it."

FRANCE.

United States Naval Affairs.

Advices from Havre July 30, say:—

The corvette Ticonderoga, Captain Robert H. Wyman, came into port on Tuesday last from Cowes, having left on Monday in company with the Franklin, Commodore Pennock, bearing Admiral Farragut's flag, and the corvette Canandaigua, Captain Strong. The gunboat Swatara, Commander Jeffers, has also been here for a while. The little squadron that Admiral Farragut collected in English waters is again divided, and each vessel is now on an independent cruise to make the final visits to the various European ports on the Atlantic coast.

The Franklin sailed direct for Gibraltar, where she will touch for a day or two, and then straightway sail for Smyrna, where the gunboat Frolic, Commander Harmony, is ordered to meet her. The Admiral will then transfer his flag to the Frolic and proceed to the Bosphorus, to visit Constantinople and pay his respects to the Sultan.

Mrs. Farragut and Mrs. Pennock came over in the Ticonderoga as passengers from Cowes, and escorted by Surgeon Bannon, of the Franklin Fleet; Secretary Welles and Lieutenant Royal Farragut of the army, proceeded to Paris and thence to Vienna, where they will take a steamboat to the Black Sea and to Constantinople, where they will join the Admiral and participate in the amusements and pleasures of the Turkish capital.

The Admiral was a good deal troubled to find a country to visit that he had not already seen. In this quandary he met Sir Lytton Bulwer, the English Ambassador to the Sultan, at a dinner given to Mr. Longfellow, in London, and the diplomat was so enthusiastic in his description of the beauties of the Golden Horn that he finally prevailed upon the Admiral to visit Constantinople. So the Turkish trip was decided upon, and the Franklin is already *en route* for her destination.

After the visit to Turkey is completed a run will be made to the Levant, and the various islands of the East. In the early part of October the Admiral will come out of the Mediterranean, and the squadron will rendezvous at Lisbon, and on the 15th of October, if no change is made in the present programme, the Admiral will sail for New York in the Franklin, and the squadron will be placed under the command of Vice-Admiral Porter, who is named for the place if he will take it, or Rear-Admiral Radford.

Admiral Farragut's successor will probably reach European waters in November. It is hoped that the department will not weaken the squadron by recalling the corvettes and failing to send out reliefs. As the coast of Africa to a point south of the equator is in the limits of the European squadron, and as it must be visited every year, it can readily be seen that two or three vessels will be entirely inadequate to the proper performance of the duties of our squadron in Europe. Our flag ought to be shown in every port of Europe at least once a year, and to carry out that plan requires more than the squadron the Navy Department proposes to maintain abroad.

AUSTRIA.

Emigration to America from the Empire Proper and Hungary.

Advices from Vienna, July 29, say:—

"Emigration statistics are usually, if not invariably, taken at the port of embarkation; but as Trieste is now the only first-class port possessed by the dual empire of Austria and Hungary, and that Trieste, so far as passenger traffic is concerned, is nothing but a link in the chain of communication between the west of Europe on the one hand, and the Levant and the farther east on the other, the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Empire has no emigration department, and consequently no emigration statistics, ought to occasion no surprise. As the statistics of emigration taken at Hamburg and Bremen, and from these two ports the greater part of the westward current of emigration from the empire is shipped, do not distinguish the State or nationality to which the individual emigrant by way of those two ports belongs a statesman of the dual empire who should desire to gauge the volume of emigration to the Western continent which proceeds from Austria and Hungary would have no other sources of information than the statistics (arranged according to State or nationality) which are published annually by the Federal Government of the United States, and are condensed and commented on in the decennial census reports of your Government and the annual reports of the Commissioners of immigration at the ports of New York and Boston and of the Immigration Department of the Government of Canada.

We may safely infer that during the last and current years the people of this empire have not and will not run up a large immigration account with America. One of the most universal causes of a large current of emigration from Europe to America is public misfortune and maladministration. Another is the pressure of population upon the means of subsistence. Neither of these causes has been active in this empire during the last eighteen months. That period commenced with the concession to the Hungarian nation of a political position equal to that which her people enjoyed in the best periods of their constitutional history. The result has been that Hungary has already attracted back to her fertile plains many of her sons who shook the dust of their native land from off the soles of their feet after the misfortunes of 1849 and during the supremacy of a military administration. In West Austria this period has been equally signalized by the enlargement of the rights granted by it to the people to whom it applies, by the progress of legislative reforms in every department of public life, and last, not least, by the institution of a responsible ministry.

ITALY.

Her Relations with Prussia—The Secret Despatch.

Advices from Florence July 3d say:—Much excitement has been caused throughout the peninsula by the publication of the Prussian staff report of the "Six Weeks' War" of 1866, in which the part supposed to be taken by Italy in assisting her German ally has been completely ignored, as well as direct insinuations as to the utter incapacity of the Italian generals, with sneers at the "vaporing enthusiasm" of the Italian troops, notwithstanding that their every effort during the campaign ended in "defeat and disaster." The irritation has not been allayed by the "scene" which has just taken place in the Chamber of Deputies caused by General La Marmora reading, for all whom it may concern, the "secret despatch" from Berlin to Florence at the opening of the campaign, in connection with which he attempted to show that Bismark wanted to force on Italy a certain line of action that would only serve the interests of Prussia alone and at the same time strip Italy of any share of glory in the great struggle with her Austrian enemy. La Marmora's personal prestige has been materially diminished since 1866, and it is thought in his efforts to recover it that he will get up an anti-Prussian feeling in the country reckless of all consequences. The real facts in connection with the matter are interesting. Three weeks before the breaking out of the war for the liberation of Venice, Count d'Usedom, the Prussian Minister at the Court of Florence, had repeated conversations with General La Marmora. The Prussian Minister sought to impress on the General how desirable it was that the Italians should not throw themselves inconsiderately upon the Quadrilateral, but should act in perfect agreement with their Prussian allies, in order to secure the great aim of their league, the breaking up of the Austrian monarchy. Count d'Usedom was not alone in those conversations with General La Marmora; his views were repeated and enforced by an elderly officer, General Bernhaard, the military representative attached to the Prussian Embassy at Florence.

The secret despatch read by La Marmora to the Chamber of Deputies the other day, was made by him to represent an attempt by Prussia on the very eve of the six weeks' campaign to dictate to Italy certain strategical plans about which neither the statesmen nor the generals of Italy had been previously consulted. It was, your readers will perceive, about as much the reverse of all this as any paper could possibly be, for it was only a summary of numerous discussions that had already taken place, and, so to speak, embodied a warning and a protest in which the other Italian generals opposed to General La Marmora's views heartily sympathized. La Marmora followed his own devices; disregarding both the counsels of his Prussian allies and of his own military colleagues, he deliberately knocked his head against the iron front of the Quadrilateral at its hardest spot, and the result was Custozza, speedily followed by that other disaster at Lissa.

TURKEY.

The Disturbances in Bulgaria.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of July 30, in its weekly bulletin, publishes the following in reference to the late events in Bulgaria:—Some armed bands have recently crossed the Danube at several points between Dobrudscha and Widdin. The movements, which appear to have been organized by the care of the Pansravist committees, were intended to further agitation and insurrectionary ideas in Bulgaria. Several engagements have occurred in the neighborhood of Rutschuk, and the Turkish Government has not delayed taking radical measures to arrest the evil. Mithrad Pacha has received orders from the Sultan to repair to the shores of the Danube with several battalions to restore tranquility, and the Porte appears thoroughly resolved energetically to maintain good order, and not to permit the advantages assured by its generous reforms to be jeopardized. The Government of Prince Charles should make it a point of honor to repress all connivance at these apparent tricks. Thanks to the friendly solicitude of the powers, Roumania has been able to realize all her national desires and all her traditional hopes, and there is no country which owes so much to European diplomacy. These favors have been granted to her with the idea that she would become an element of peace and of the balance of power in the East. She is essentially interested in avoiding such shocks as might place in question the results acquired, and of which she would be the first to feel the reaction. The powers, therefore, follow with vigilant attention the events taking place on the banks of the Danube, and their thorough agreement is the best guarantee for the peace of these countries.

NEW ZEALAND.

Murder of Settlers by the Natives—Diplomatic News.

The *Tribune's* correspondent says:—

Kaikoura, an old Maori chief belonging to Mongamonga, New Zealand, met his death by a fall from his horse while proceeding to the Amuri pah. His age is unknown, but some of the oldest Maories in the district state that he must have been over one hundred years. The new Maori king in the province of Auckland is likely to cause a serious collision between his followers and the friendly natives.

On Friday, the 13th of June, says the *Wellington Independent*, the distressing intelligence reached Wellington that an unfortunate settler named Cahill had been brutally murdered and mutilated, by the natives, near Ketemarae, and in the course of the following morning the Storm brought to Wellington Lieutenant-Colonel McDonnell, who was the bearer of the sad news that three other settlers, named respectively Clark, Squires, and Smith, had met the same fate. From what we now learn, it seems that Cahill, Squires, and Clark were in the act of building a house near Ketemarae, when a murderous volley was fired at them by ten natives, who immediately after jumped upon their victims, whom they literally cut to pieces. The other unfortunate man, Thomas Smith, was a troop in the Armed Constabulary. He left camp (Waihi) about 3 o'clock, to catch his horse. After catching it, and while in the act of mounting, a volley was fired from behind a bush, and he fell, the Maories rushed on him and severed his lower extremities from the upper part of his body, which they bore off. The occurrence of these tragedies naturally created the utmost indignation, and no little alarm, among the settlers in Wanganui.

Sir George Bowen returned from his northern tour, and would open the Assembly in person. His Excellency had a most enthusiastic reception at all the places he visited.

New leaders are continually being discovered in the Thamen district, and the auriferous deposits are of extraordinary richness in the quartz already crushed. Several very fine specimens have been found.

An American Consul is about to be appointed for the port of Wellington. It is believed that Captain McIntyre, of this city, will be chosen to fill the post.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Attorney-General Delivers Another Opinion A Denial by the President.

Preparations for the Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens—Lancaster in Mourning.

Affairs in Mexico and Hayti—The Successes of the Picos.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM LANCASTER.

Preparations for the Funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, August 17.—The city of Lancaster presents a thronged and busy scene this morning. The streets are crowded with citizens and persons from the surrounding country. The nine o'clock train from Harrisburg brought Governor Geary and the members of his Cabinet, Senator Cameron, and a large number of distinguished persons. The street in front of Mr. Stevens' house is jammed with people, who are thronging into the dwelling to view the remains. Arrangements for the funeral are now completed. The following is the official order of the procession:

Captain of the City Police.
Chief Marshal and Aids.
Fire Department.
Band.
Mayor of City.
Select and Common Councils.
City Officers.
County Commissioners.
County Officers.
United States Officials of the Ninth District.
Medical Faculty and Students of Franklin and Marshall Colleges.
Trustees, Faculty, and Students of the State Normal School, of Millersville.
Board of School Directors.
Teachers of the Public Schools of the City and County.
Alumni and Pupils of the High Schools.
School Department of the State.
Beneficial and other Societies.
Organized Delegations from abroad.
Governor.
Heads of Departments.
Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court.
Officials from other States.
Judges of Courts and Members of the Bar.
Committee on Invitation.
Committee of Arrangements.
Procession of Carriages, with Clergy and Pall-Bearers.
HEARSE.
Carriages, with Family and Relatives.
Procession of Citizens.

The line will be formed at 2·30, and move promptly at 3 o'clock. The police will form on South Queen street, below the residence of the deceased. The Fire Department will form on Vine street, its right resting on South Queen street. J. H. Hegener, Jr., Marshall. The Mayor and Councils, city officials, and other delegations, including the School Department, will form on Vine street, south side, right resting on South Queen street. John Herr, Marshall. The Benevolent and other associations will form on South Queen street, west side, with right resting on Vine street. Samuel B. Cox, Marshal. Organized delegations from abroad will form on South Queen street, west side, right resting on Vine street. J. B. Rea, Marshall. The Governor, heads of departments, judges, and members of the bar will form on Vine street, south side, right resting on South Queen street. H. W. Breneman, Marshall. The citizens will form on Vine street, north side, right resting on South Queen street. Lieutenant Lewis Zeeacher, Marshall.

The delegations of citizens from Cumberland and other towns surrounding Lancaster arrived here this morning, and will take part in the procession. The following are the officers in charge of the procession and of ceremonies:—Chief Marshal, Colonel Wm. L. Bear. Special Aids—John Q. Hartman and Lewis Haldy. Assistant Marshals—J. H. Hegener, Jr., John Herr, Samuel B. Cox, J. B. Rea, Lewis Zeacher. Aids—David Bair, Jr., George Musser, John B. Markley, Philip Short, S. A. Wylie, Thos. P. Fordney, W. W. Whiteside, and M. J. Weaver.

As the day advances the crowds of people in the streets increase. Many of them come 25 and 30 miles in wagons from places in the country now accessible by railroad. There are nearly twice as many people here now as there was at the funeral of James Buchanan, and every train brings additions to the crowd.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Campaign in the West—A Sensational Story—Minister Burlingame.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, August 17.—During October Frank Blair is to deliver three political addresses in Illinois. Great activity is manifested by both parties throughout the Northwest. Immense meetings are of almost daily occurrence in this city. Several ward meetings are held every night.

We have a highly sensational story in regard to a boy who disappeared two weeks ago and has just reappeared. He states that he was inveigled by a stranger into taking a buggy ride, and was carried to a lone house on the prairie, and was shut up with a dozen other boys twelve to fifteen years old, all of whom were gagged and bound. He, with one companion, finally succeeded in making their escape. The police are looking into the affair. There are several theories in regard to the purpose of the kidnappers—one being that they are engaged in furnishing bodies for dissection, and another that they seek to train up these lads as thieves.

Minister Burlingame has been on a visit to his parents, who reside near Dunton, near this city. On Friday evening he made an address to the people of the village in relation to his mission, and to the future of the celestials. He expects an immense emigration of Chinese to this country when the Pacific Railroad shall be finished. Mr. Burlingame went East last night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Another Opinion of Mr. Evarts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—In an additional official opinion rendered by the Attorney-General, to-day, he expresses the conclusion that the President can fill original vacancies in offices existing during a recess of Congress.

A Denial from the Executive.

The President denies that any parties have applied to him to pardon the recently convicted Internal Revenue officers in New York.

Our Alaska Purchase.

A letter from an officer of the revenue steamer Wayanda, dated Sitka, June 24, is published here to-day, and gives a dreary description of Alaska. He says the fur trade will be of short duration, and that there then will be nothing to export but fish and ice.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The People's Bank Robbed of $15,000.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—It is now ascertained that the amount in greenbacks, bonds, and other securities robbed from the People's Bank, corner of Baltimore and Paca streets, last night will not exceed twelve to fifteen thousand dollars, and not affect the bank's regular business. Besides this, considerable sums belonging to persons left on safe keeping deposit were stolen, amongst the heaviest of whom was Lemuel D. Gosnell. Entrance was effected by making a hole through the adjoining store into the bank, then blowing up the safe and vault. The robbers are yet undetected. Two suspicious men were seen in the neighborhood of the bank yesterday evening.

Arrival of a Steamer—Gold—Weather.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Arrived, steamship New York, from Bremen. Gold opens at 147⅛. The weather is cloudy with wind from the east.

FROM MEXICO.

Negrete Defeated by Alatorre—Romero at the Capital—Cortina and the Rebels.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Minister Romero has reached the city of Mexico by the old road, via Jalapa, and had resumed the duties of his office as Minister of the Treasury on Aug. 8. No appointment to the office of Minister for Foreign Relations has as yet been made.

General Sanchez Ochoa had been sentenced to imprisonment for two years. A conducta of silver was expected at the capital from Guanajuato, and Government had authorized the departure of one from Vera Cruz for Mexico city on August 12. According to reports current at Vera Cruz government had sent a reinforcement of five hundred men to General Alatorre. In the Sierra the aspect of affairs was still very warlike.

General Escobedo had arrived at San Luis Potosi. General Negrete had invited General Cortina to join him in the insurrection against the national authorities, but the proposal was rejected. General Negrete is reported to have been defeated by General Alatorre at Huamantla.

The *Trait d'Union* (French organ) advocates for Mexico the policy of courting European alliances, so that in case of difficulty the Republic can keep rid of the United States; but it insists on a neutral policy in all questions where Mexico is not directly involved.

The troubles of Government with the Mexico and Chasles Railway Company had been reconciled. Mr. Perry one of the heavy bondholders, had given a banquet at Tacubaya to the patrons of the road; but the fact was evident that the Mexicans are not easily won over to any cause, however worthy or apparently prosperous.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Highway Robbery in the Queen City.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—As two men were returning from a visit on Walnut Hill last night, they were suddenly attacked by two men, who sprang from a thicket, and pinioned and gagged them before they could sufficiently recover from their surprise at the onslaught to offer any resistance. After having firmly secured their victims, the villains not only robbed them of everything of value they had on their persons, but beat and kicked them in a most brutal manner.

FROM OMAHA.

Disaster on the Union Pacific Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Aug. 17.—As the construction train on the Union Pacific Railroad was backing towards Fremont Station, Saturday evening, while three miles west of Fremont, the caboose car struck a cow and threw that and several cars loaded with lumber off the track, causing a frightful destruction of life and limb among the men, who were all employes. Five men are reported killed, and twelve wounded, two of whom are reported dead to-day. The road is clear again, and trains are running as usual.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, August 17—A. M.—Consols 94¼ for money, and 94¼ for account. U. S. Five-twenties, 71¾; Illinois Central, 91¼; Erie, 34.

FRANKFORT, August 17—A. M.—United States Five-twenties, 74¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—A. M.—Cotton active. The sales of to-day are estimated at 20,000 bales. Middling uplands, 10¼d.; middling Orleans, 10½d. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

LONDON, August 17—A. M.—Tallow declined to 45s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. Sugar dull. Linseed Oil, £31; Calcutta Linseed, 63s.; Linseed cakes, £12 5s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, August 17.—This being a holiday there are no markets.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 17—P. M.—Eries, 34¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 39¼; Consols unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—P. M.—Cotton buoyant and advanced ¼d.; Uplands, 10½d.; Orleans, 10¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard firm at 66s. Pork dull. Bacon, 51s.

LONDON, August 17—P. M.—Sugar declining. Sperm Oil, £90.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Reading, 90; Canton Company, 46½; Erie Railroad, 52⅜; Cleveland and Toledo, 98½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 125½; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 130; Virginia 6s, 58; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 137; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 111¾; do. new, 108; 10-40s, 108½. Gold, 146¾. Money, 4 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

FROM HAYTI.

Success of the Picos.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—Advices from Jacmel to August 1 say that General Phillippi had defeated the Picos at Baynet, and had taken forty prisoners, including General Alexandre, whom he had shot. Communication had been established with the Picos' headquarters, and the latter party had recaptured Margiot.

Ship News.

FATHER POINT, August 17.—Arrived, steamship Nova Scotia, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, August 17.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

FORREST.

The Rebel General on the Stump.

The ex-Rebel General Forrest spoke at a Democratic Convention, in Brownsville, Tenn., on the 10th inst. In his remarks he said:—

I received a letter from General S. R. Anderson, of Nashville, a few days ago, and he stated to me in that letter that he considered the action of Governor Brownlow, in relation to the militia, a declaration of war if the militia were called out under his proclamation. That is also my opinion. I can assure you, fellow-citizens, that I, for one, do not want any more war. I have seen it in all its phases, and believe me when I say so, that I don't want to see any more bloodshed nor do I want to see negroes armed to shoot down white men. If they bring this war upon us there is one thing I will tell you—that I shall not shoot any negroes so long as I can see a white radical to shoot, for it is the radicals who will be to blame for bringing on this war.

I can assure you, fellow-citizens, that I shall at all times be ready to go forward and assist the Sheriff, or any other officer in carrying out the laws of the State, and in order to assist him thoroughly, I will get as many of my old soldiers as possible to go with me. But if they send the black man to hunt those Confederate soldiers whom they call Ku-Klux, then I say to you, "Go out and shoot the radicals." If they do want to inaugurate civil war, the sooner it comes the better, that we may know what to do. (Applause.) I do not wish it understood that I am inciting you to war, for, as I said before, I have seen all the war and all the bloodshed I want. I wish you to exhaust all honorable means before you do anything, and I would prefer that you should suffer before I should see civil war inaugurated in this country. We have already lost all but our honor by the last war, and I must say that in order to be men we must protect our honor at all hazards, and we must also protect our wives, our homes, and our families.

I wish distinctly to state that I am not against the colored man, neither have I ever been against the colored man. I carried forty-five of them into the war with me, and all but one remained with me during the war. The next time I saw the one who deserted, he was in the hands of the metropolitan police for stealing. (Cheers and laughter.) I wish you to do nothing that will give the radical party any pretense to bring on a war. I warn you particularly against this. They would like nothing better than a war, for through it they might carry the election, and by this means keep office and continue to rob and bleed us. If, however, the war should come, and I hope it never will, I want no drones in my drum of bees. (Applause.) If I am forced into a collision, I can tell you that every man shall be compelled to do his duty. They have got to take sides with us or the other party. We will have no neutrals; all must show what they are. If they are not for us, then they will be against us. We must be a unit on this very grave question. The militia will be a unit, and we must be in the same position. My fellow-citizens, I assert it is a solemn thing to think of, for I have no doubt that you have all had enough of war. You have seen war and you know what it is, and therefore we ought, as I said before, exhaust all honorable means to prevent it coming among us. But if it does come, I will do all in my power to meet it, let the consequences be what they may. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Grant to Governor Darling.

The New York *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from Melbourne, Australia, June 27, says:—

Our political situation remains unchanged, the vexed question of the payment of £20,000 to Sir Charles Darling, our late Governor, still continuing to occupy the attention of the country and the houses of legislation to the exclusion of aught else. The Ministry of the day is in a minority, but, though defeated nightly, they continue to occupy their posts and show a determined front of defense against the virulent and ruthless attacks of the Opposition. The supplies for the year 1867 are not yet granted, and public servants are not in receipt of their salaries in the regular way. Our charitable institutions and hospitals are also languishing for lack of money, and the public works of the country are at a standstill, all because the Government refuse to sanction the payment of the grant to Governor Darling in the precise form in which the majority of the Assembly demand it. Every one is agreed that the money should be paid and the public credit upheld; but a difference of opinion exists, as to whether the grant should be included in an appropriation bill or in a separate measure. The present Governor will not send down the message to the House, as he is debarred from doing so by his instructions from Downing street, and he bows with implicit obedience to the commands of the Imperial authorities. On the other hand the Opposition members strongly object to be ruled by the home Executive, and assert that they have the right to vote their own money any way they please, aye, even to the Devil if they like. The debates on the all-important question have been long, interesting and able, and up to this time conducted with great forbearance on both sides, but the public are beginning to lose patience. They want to see the Treasury chest opened, and the free distribution of Government money commenced. It is difficult to say what the end will be.

Mining Operations in South Australia.

The Talisker Silver Mining Company, South Australia, have sold in London during the past six months five shipments of silver lead, weighing 103 tons, and containing 7475 ounces of silver. There are now in transit to the company's agents in London five other shipments, weighing 122 tons, and containing 9028 ounces of silver; making a total of 16,503 ounces of silver and 225 tons of lead shipped during the past six months.

The population of South Australia is estimated at 174,280.

News from the Fejee Islands.

News from Feejee has reached us in which your Government are somewhat interested. Some short time ago a Feejee trading company was started here, and the Directors sent two Commissioners by the steamer Albion, with full authority to supply King Thackambou with funds sufficient to pay off the claims alleged to be due to certain American citizens. We are now in receipt of intelligence informing us that this has been done, and that the King has entered into a contract with the Company, by which they will reap some substantial benefits, both in territory and commerce, so say the projectors of the scheme, but the general opinion seems to be that the whole affair is a regular bubble.

Captain Gregor has discovered the remains of an enormous animal at Kooringa, South Australia. Among the bones discovered is part of the lower jaw in which the teeth are embedded five inches. The teeth measure two and a half inches across the surface, each way. The quarterly revenue returns for South Australia show that the reciepts have been £170,360, against £180,524 for the similar quarter last year. The expenditure £182,000, against £280,000. This increase is almost entirely on the item of public works.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Monday, August 17, 1868. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Call loans rule at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 6a7 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were unsettled. Government securities were rather firmer. 114½ was bid for 6s of 1881; 108¼ for 10-40s; 113⅝ for 1862 5-20s; 109¼ for 1864 5-20s; 111⅛ for 1865 5-20s; 108⅛ for July, 1865 5-20s; 107⅞ for 1867 5-20s; and 108 for 1868 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 103, and old do. at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 45 a 45⅛, a decline of ⅛; Catawissa preferred at 33⅛ a 33⅜, no change; Camden and Amboy at 128¼, an advance of ¼, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53 a 53⅛, no change. 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 68 for Norristown; 55½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 54 for Lehigh Valley; and 42 for Elmira preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Green and Coates; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31½; and Union at 60¼. 60 was bid for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 60 for Girard; 87 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers'; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21a21¼, no change. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 19 for preferred do., 70 for Morris Canal preferred, and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Read 6s '70..........105⅜	30 sh Mech Bk.......... 31½
$1300 City 6s. Old..c cf..100	100 sh Cata Pf......b60.. 33⅜
$6000 Leh 6s.gold l.1855 88	100 sh Read R......b30.. 45⅛
$25000 do....s60wn.. 87½	100 sh Leh Nav.......c.. 21⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114½@114¾; do. 1862, 113⅛@113⅜; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do., 1868, 107¾@108; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108¼@108½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 118. Gold, 147@147¼. Silver, 138@140.

—The following are this morning's gold and foreign quotations, reported by Whelen Brothers, Gold, Stock, and Exchange Brokers, No. 105 S. Third street:—

10 A. M.	147⅛	11·30 A. M.	147
10·10 "	147¼	11·45 "	146⅞
10·15 "	147⅛	11·46 "	146¾
10·16 "	147¼	11·55 "	146⅝
10·25 "	147¼	12·15 P. M.	146½
10·30 "	147⅛	12·30 "	146⅝
10·50 "	147⅛		

Foreign Exchange on London:—60 days, 109⅜@109½; 3 days, 109¾@109⅞. On Paris:—60 days, 5f. 17½@5f. 15⅝; 3 days, 5f. 15@5f. 12½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 114¾@115; old 5-20s, 113⅞@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; 5-20s, July, 107⅞@108⅛; do., 1867, 107¾@108; do., 1868, 107⅞@108⅛; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Gold, 147⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114⅝@114⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1864, 109@109¼; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@107⅞; 1868, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; October, 1865, 118@118⅛. U. S. Pacific R R. Currency Bonds, 102⅛@102⅜. Gold, 147⅛@147¼.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.........	126¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R......................	108½
N. Y. and E. R.........	51½	Pacific M. S. Co......	101½
Phil. and Rea. R....	90½	Toledo & Wab........	50½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Mil. & St. P. com....	72
Cle. and Pitt. R......	85	Adams Express Co	47
Chi. and N. W. com.	79	Wells, Fargo & Co.	25
Chic and N. W. prf.	79	U. S. Express.........	40
Chi. and R. I. R......	98¾		

Market feverish.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 17.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market, but prices are well sustained. Sales of a few hundred barrels for the supply of the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·25@9 for extra; $9·50@11·25 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for good and prime Wheat at full prices. Sales of 4000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Indiana red at $2·47@2·48. Rye may be quoted at $1·60@1·65. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1·27@1·30; and Western mixed at $1·23@1·26. Oats are without material change; sales of 4000 bushels Western at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady, with sales of 200 bushels at $8·25. Timothy is firmly held; sales of 200 bushels new crop at $3·25. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at $2·50.

Bark is wanted at $66 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 17.—The Cattle Market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. About 1600 head arrived and sold at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8@8¾c. for fair to good do., and 6@7½c per pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

88, Owen Smith, Western, 6¾@8, gross.
60, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8@8½, gross.
40, Dengler & McCleen, Western, 6@8½, gross.
67, P. McFillen, Western, 7½@9¼, gross.
80, P. Hathaway, Western, 6½@9, gross.
75, S. Kirk, Chester county, 8@8¾, gross.
17, B. McFillen, Western, 7½@8½, gross.
145, Jas. McFillen, Western, 6¼@8¾, gross.
65, E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@9, gross.
127, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8@9¼, gr.
230, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 7@9, gr.
80, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Western, 5½@7½, gr.
55, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6¾@8, gross.
78, L. Frank, Western, 6@8, gross.
138, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 7¾@8½, gr.
88, Hope & Co., Western, 7½@8¾, gross.
40, M. Druffoo & Co., Western, 6¼@9, gross.
59, Blum & Co., Western, 6@7, gross.
30, B. Baldwin, Chester county, 6½@8, gross.
24, J. Clemson, Western, 6@9, gross.
45, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 8@9¼ gr.
12, A. Kimble, Chester county, 8@8¾, gross.
19, L. House, Delaware, 6@7½, gross.
50, John McArdle, Western, 6½@9, gross.
41, C. Wilkes, Virginia, 6@7, gross.
10, L. Miller, Chester county, 7@8, gross.
44, J. Goldridge, Ohio, 8@9¼, gross.

Hogs were in fair demand at an advance. 3000 head sold at the different yards at $14 50@15 ℔ 100 lbs., net, the latter rate for prime corn-fed.

Sheep were also in fair demand. 10,000 head arrived and partly sold at 5@5½c. ℔ lb., gross, as to condition.

Cows were unchanged. 250 head sold at $50@75 for Cow and Calf, and $45@65 ℔ head for Springers.

—A letter from Jerusalem states that the grand cupola of the Church of St. Sepulchre (which had fallen in) is now entirely covered with lead and surmounted with an elegant cross of gilt bronze. In the interior the mural printings are being rapidly restored, and about the end of October the whole of the repairs will be finished, and the scaffolding removed from the edifice.

—At the Hotel Drouot, Paris, a small antique bronze statuette, damaged, representing a hunter, the features resembling those of Alexander the Great, as known from existing coins, busts, and statues, was lately knocked down at the price of £700 to M. Rollin, the expert, who was said to have purchased it for the British Museum.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Is Mr. Seymour a Statesman?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The adversary is engaged at this present moment in vaunting the statesmanship of Horatio Seymour. Let us see what are Mr. Seymour's claims to be styled a statesman? Statesmanship must be made up of character, study, and experience. Napoleon was a statesman by nature; John Stuart Mill (before entering the House of Commons) by study; Palmerston by experience. Mr. Seymour has never held a national office, and so far as national politics are concerned he cannot be a statesman by experience. In the State offices he has held, his only evidence of statesmanship is his veto of a prohibitory liquor law. It does not require a gifted imagination to conceive that General Grant, in the same circumstances, must either have shown equal statesmanship by vetoing it, or superior statesmanship by signing it. He might have done more. He could not have done less.

Those who have ever troubled themselves to learn anything about politics will not accuse Horatio Seymour of being a statesman by study. He never studies. If he did he could not lie to so great advantage as he does in his public speeches. He skims the surface of history for half truths, knowing

> That a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies,
> That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,
> But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.

If he stumbles on a whole truth, he cuts it in two, dropping the kernel and feeding on the husk. Let us see how far his statesmanship would have availed us. During the agitation of the slave question, he recommended throwing open the national Territories to slavery, so that the slave power could have been strengthened in the Senate by the votes of all the present and future States west of the Missouri river, from Texas to British America. He argued, also, that slaveholders should be allowed to sojourn with their slaves, for all transient purposes, in the free States, to stop with them at the springs, and to travel with them for pleasure or business. He would have given slaveholders eternal sway over the national Territories, and temporary sway wherever they went in the Northern States. Suppose Mr. Seymour's statesmanship had prevailed, would the slave power have been less tyrannical? Would the ultimate success of free principles at the North have been less certain? Would not Mr. Seymour's policy have strengthened the Rebellion in advance, and so insured the final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union?

Then Mr. Seymour advocated the Crittenden Compromise—*i. e.*, he wanted the North, after electing a President on the basis of "no further extension of slavery," to agree that if the South would haul down the Rebel flag, and allow Mr. Lincoln to be President, and the Union to stand, then Mr. Lincoln should consent to the indefinite extension of slavery, and the voters who elected him to the perpetual abandonment of their principles. Had this blunder been followed, it would have been established that the defeated party at a Presidential election can always reverse the political effect of the election by threatening to secede. This is Mexican statesmanship—not American. It is the statesmanship of brigands and rioters, not of Senates and Parliamentary bodies; of ruffianism—not Democracy. If Mr. Seymour had ever studied much, he would not have placed himself so exactly on a par with men who have never studied at all. But if Mr. Seymour had studied the Crittenden Compromise so far as to inquire whether the South were willing to accept it—to remain in the Union provided the successful party should repudiate and back down from the principles on which the people elected Lincoln—he would have found that the South nowhere voted for it, and would never have accepted it. Hence, Mr. Seymour's statesmanship is not that of study, even of the most superficial kind. Again, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Seymour declared that he had no faith that the Union could be maintained by force; that he had examined the Montgomery Constitution; that it was better than our own; and that the better way was for New York and the other Northern States to come under it. Was this statesmanship? Is the cringing spaniel, the fawning cur, the whipped and yelping hound, our beau ideal of statesmanship?

Again, in 1862-3, he denied the constitutionality of the Draft laws, argued that a Union restored by coercion would be as great a crime as the Rebellion, taught that only Republicans should fight for the Union, and contended that emancipation was the death-knell of the Union. In 1864 he, in the Chicago platform denounced the war as a failure in the midst of the smoke and heat of the contest, encouraging the Rebels to persevere though they were already whipped, and predicting defeat for the Union armies who were already victorious. Was this statesmanship? Had the country assented to Seymour's doctrine in 1860, that the Rebellion could not be subdued, or in 1864 that hostilities should cease, our Union would have been dissolved, and the Northern States would have been plunged into a war among themselves by the efforts of Seymour and his friends to carry out the policy he had advised, of seceding from the Union and joining the Confederacy. In these convulsions, the army of the independent Rebel Confederacy under Lee would have stood ready to march into the Northern States and aid the efforts of the Democrats to carry these States over to the Confederacy and slavery up to the Canadian line. In short, Seymour's policies would have given us a united and independent South, a divided and conflicting North, and a country at war from one end to the other, after all hope of restoring the Union or destroying slavery had disappeared. Since Seymour's policies indicate neither experience nor study of statesmanship, if he be a statesman he can only be so by character, having been born such. But people who are born to the possession of great wealth of any kind, financial or intellectual, seldom live to the age of fifty-seven years without making it manifest. Mr. Seymour, however, has never proposed a policy or inaugurated a measure of any kind. He has been a mere critic of the doings of active men, a carper, not to say a slanderer, of those whose familiarity with public affairs he has had no opportunity to attain, and with whose practical statesmanship he has never been brought into rivalry.

The New Democratic Rebellion.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The Constitution of the United States provides that, on the application of any State Legislature, or of its Governor, when the Legislature cannot be convened, the general Government shall protect any State against domestic violence. The Legislature of Louisiana has made such application. The Governor has enforced it by evidence of the lawless disorder now prevailing in the State, and the inability of the officers to repress the disturbers of the peace, and has asked that three additional regiments be sent there.

The action of the President on the case thus presented is not open to the charge of undue zeal in defense of the new State Government of Louisiana. He makes no direct reply to the Legislature, and never notices the Governor; but after much Cabinet consultation and cogitation, an order to the General commanding in that department is laboriously evolved. This directs the General to make such distribution of the troops already under his command to be ready to act without delay when the President shall order it, and to communicate to the President any facts that may seem to call for military interference.

The order is bunglingly drawn, and it is not quite clear that the President does not mean to suggest the inference that after notification from the military commander he would still await a formal application again from the State authorities. But its main purpose is clear. He wishes to do just as little as will save him from the charge of disobedience to law, and just as much as will save him from having given any practical assistance to the struggling State Government.

Some very sanguine people have professed to see in the order a recognition of the Congressional reorganization in Louisiana. We are unable to perceive it. The President makes no reply to the Governor. He takes no direct notice of the Legislature. He does not even inform the General commanding the Department that applications for aid have been received from the State authorities. He does not accept the testimony of the Legislature and Governor as to the existence of the alleged outrages, but requires the army officers to report to him if any such outrages should occur. In short, he utterly ignores the State government, and goes just as far as he dares in notifying the Rebels that it is illegitimate, and has no claim upon their obedience.

Still we have no apprehension that Mr. Johnson means mischief at the South, except in a negative way. He has no disposition to provoke the reassembling of Congress. If he can possibly avoid the recognition of the reorganized State governments, he will do it; but he will take no step so bold as to tempt another trial before a Senate now swelled by members from these very States. So far as he dares, he will simply leave them to take care of themselves.

Meanwhile his attitude and that of the Democratic party serve to encourage all manner of excesses on the part of the Rebels. What we have to expect for the next three months may be gathered from what has already occurred in several Southern States.

We give elsewhere the ghastly array of facts on which the application from Louisiana was made for Government aid. The Governor has summed it up in a single sentence: "There exists no protection for the citizens in courts, and men are shot down in the roads, in their homes and elsewhere, without any questions being asked or steps taken to bring the offenders to justice." "There seems to be a settled determination," he adds, "on the part of those men who adhered to the rebellion, to either kill or drive away Union white men and leading colored men, so as to be able to terrify the masses of the colored population into voting as they shall dictate."

There lies before us a report made to the Constitutional Convention of Texas by a committee appointed to investigate the lawlessness and violence that prevail throughout that State. In a population not four times as great as that of Cincinnati, there have been, since the surrender, one thousand and thirty-five murders concerning which the committee have positive knowledge; but, they add, "the figures here presented come far short of representing the actual number of murders in Texas during the time specified." Look at the frightful details of occurrences within the month of July, as officially reported by this committee to the Convention.

"In the counties of Collins and Hunt, five men, well known as sterling loyalists, were brutally murdered within the last two weeks by some Rebel desperadoes. The Hon. A. O. Cooley, a worthy citizen of Gillespie county, and a prominent Republican, was shot and wounded on the 10th instant, at home, by an assassin from a distant county. We also learn that W. H. Upton, a Union man, was hung by a mob on the 3d instant, in Brazoria county. Here, then, are six well-known Unionists murdered, and the life of another attempted—all in the present month. Some time ago the Rev. Joshua Johnson, an excellent citizen of Titus county, and against whom nothing can be said by anybody, unless it be that he has always been true to his country, was driven from his home and the State by Rebel intolerance. It is now a matter of general notoriety that loyal men in various parts of the State are receiving notices to leave, threatening them with death and the burning of their homes if they do not fly. It is equally notorious that great alarm prevails among the Union men in many localities, and many of them are abandoning their homes for their lives. We also state that it is a fact that many honorable members of this body are in receipt of letters from those that love them, from wives and children, informing them of threats to take their lives, and imploring them not to return home. And we say further that the families of at least two delegates on this floor have been forced away from their homes by Rebel proscription since the meeting of this Convention. All the accounts agree in stating that twenty-five or thirty freedmen were killed, while not a single white man was slain.

"We conclude by expressing it as our deliberate conviction that, unless relief, prompt and decided, is provided, not only will any constitution presented by this Convention be defeated, not only will elections be broken up or controlled by violence, but the loyal, law-abiding people of Texas will be hunted to death or driven into exile. We have it upon conservative testimony that in many localities an election could not now be held without military protection; that the lives of good loyal citizens are in danger, and that a loyalist could not travel through the State organizing Loyal Leagues without molestation."

Similar reports come to us from the remoter districts in several of the other Southern States. Everywhere the Rebels exhibit a fresh bitterness and courage, that can only be explained by their constant boasts that they have the Administration on their side, and are sure of support from the great Democratic party. Everywhere they boast that the existing governments are to be overturned, and that all the guarantees Congress has exacted are as worthless as waste paper. The South, which in the spring and early summer, was quiet enough to hold out inducements for capital, and to give promise of the revival of industry and the return of prosperity, is now as lawless and turbulent as in the spring of 1861. Now, as then, it threatens new revolution. Now, as then, it is more in earnest than those who judge only from its bluster are likely to suspect.

In one word, the Rebels are preparing for a rebellion against the reorganized State governments. Whose fault is it?

What party was it that resolved that the Reconstruction acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void? Whose candidate was it that declared the duty of the President elect to pronounce "the Reconstruction acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments, and compel the Senate to submit?" Who was it that demanded a President who should "trample into dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts," and declared his desire to stand before the Convention on this issue alone, "which is the issue that embraces everything else?"

Is it wrong to hold the party and candidates that say these things responsible for the bloody consequences at the South, and to style the result of their labors the new Democratic rebellion?

Radical Plunderers.

From the N. Y. World.

Not long ago Mr. W. J. Manker, of Washington, published a pamphlet exposing the extravagance of the Radical Rump in what are conveniently called "the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives." These contingent expenses cover the compensation of clerks, messengers and others employed in the House; the expenses of summoning witnesses to testify before various special committees; hack hire; use of parlors in hotels in all the leading cities in the Union; travelling expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms; and the paper, gold pens, penknives, pantaloons, and other perquisites which are vaguely summed up as "stationery." Mr. Manker says in the prefatory paragraphs to his pamphlet that he "has been a Republican from the organization of the party in 1854;" that he received an appointment in the Doorkeeper's department in the House of Representatives through the influence of a Republican member, and continued in his position till July 1, 1868, when he resigned. These statements are to show that he has had opportunities to know something of the expenditures and extravagances he exposes, and that his publication is not biased by party prejudice. He says that he attempted to secure the attention of members to the shameful abuses and general squandering, but to no purpose, and that he finally "became satisfied that this scandalous waste of money would never be stopped, or honestly inquired into, while the present party was in power." So he printed his pamphlet in which he makes the following statement:

A Statement Showing the Expenses of the House of Representatives for the year ending June 30, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

Year ending June 30, 1864	$353,630 00
Year ending June 30, 1865	481,884 00
Year ending June 30, 1866	402,438 00
Year ending June 30, 1867	502,081 00
Year ending June 30, 1868	725,555 00
Additional compensation	100,000 00
Total	$2,625,588 00

This shows an enormous increase, the expenses of 1868 more than doubling those of 1864. The details exhibit an extraordinary expenditure for particular items, which should at least be explained. For instance: for the second session of the Fortieth Congress the whole amount of "stationery" would equal an allowance of $520 to each member; there were $5086 worth of pens for the House; the penknives amounted to $5620, equal to fifteen knives at $25 50 for each member. No one supposes that members used, or even received, all these articles which the people pay for. The bills of the Sergeant-at-Arms amount to thousands upon thousands of dollars; he charges for 208,403 miles of travel for himself and witnesses; the scandalous details of the investigation of the New Orleans riots show that nearly $40,000 were expended, mainly to pay the board, washing, and travelling expenses of the carpet-bagging beggars who pretended to be "witnesses." These are but items in the mass of swindles which Mr. Manker has exposed. The House thought it worth while to investigate the matter of its own extravagance, and a committee was appointed, July 15, to inquire into the disbursement of the contingent fund for the years 1867 and 1868. This committee has made a report which explains, denies, attributes increased expenses to extra sessions, and whitewashes generally. The report has been printed, but no further action has been taken; only Mr. H. McCulloch, of the committee, showing that funds have been improperly or illegally disbursed, and declaring that the committee is not a proper committee to investigate such charges. "It is like," says Mr. McCulloch, "a member charged with corruption or fraud asking for a committee to investigate that charge, and being appointed its chairman, to report on his own case." Yet the party in power, which has plundered the people of $500,000,000 a year during the past three years, is now patching up its own accounts for campaign purposes, and by its own showing the people cannot continue that party in power, simply because they cannot afford it. Radicalism must go next November. It is "loil," "moral," and all that, but it costs the country too much money.

Have We Conquered a Peace?—Shall We Have Peace?

From the N. Y. Times.

General Grant in closing his letter of acceptance, with the words, "let us have peace," incisively hit the very heart of the party controversies. The great essential controlling issue in this Presidential canvass is nothing else than the choice between continued sectional strife and a permanent reconciliation. That issue is so plain that our opponents themselves do not try to hide it. All their dealing with it, thus far, from the beginning, has only been to make it the more conspicuous. With a fatal facility they are drawn to it in spite of themselves. They made haste to put it in the boldest relief in their platform, by that resolution which declared void, and of no effect, all that has been hitherto done for reconstruction, thus remitting everything to the civil chaos in which the war left us. They returned to it in the nomination of General Blair to the second place on their ticket immediately after his issue of the most incendiary and revolutionary letter ever seen in this land—a letter every syllable of which is an invocation of the old Rebel spirit, and an instigation to renewed violence. The Rebel allies of the party in the South have been equally quick to recognize the actual alternative. Wade Hampton, still hot from the atmosphere of the Convention, assured the people of Charleston in a public speech that the Southern vote must be cast without regard to the Reconstruction laws; and that if that vote shall elect the Democratic candidates they "shall be installed in power in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them;" and he proclaims his own readiness to enter the fight again, in these words, "Should South Carolina call her sons together to defend her altars, if life and volition are left to me, none will respond more cheerfully and promptly than myself." And in like spirit Howell Cobb, at the Democratic ratification meeting in Atlanta, "challenges combat." "Enemies they were in war, enemies they continue to be in peace. In war we drew the sword and bade them defiance. In peace, we gather up the manhood of the South, and raising the banner of constitutional equality, and gathering around it the good men of the North as well as the South, we hurl into their teeth to-day the same defiance, and bid them come on to the struggle. We are ready for it if you are. Young men, in whose veins the red blood of youth runs so quickly, come! Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust and give it again to the breeze, and, if need be, to the god of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty." This is just the revolutionary rhetoric that has been employed everywhere throughout the South by editors and by stump-speakers, in hailing and helping forward the Democratic nominations. The same identical means are used now to "fire the Southern heart" as were used in 1850. The incendiary work, too, is done by the same old hands at the business, with the exception of Yancey, who has been taken to his final account.

And it all tends to the same terrible result—reckless insubordination and bloody resistance. Though, for want of the sinews of war, this may not, at present, take the shape of another regular rebellion, yet the whole Southern atmosphere will again become impregnated, as it used to be, with a fixed spirit of disloyalty which will need but the favoring moment to precipitate itself into a sweeping revolution. Whether the sharp decisive crisis would be suspended for a longer or a shorter period would be of comparatively little consequence. We have already learned in our national experience that the very suspense of such a revolutionary element in the air is an immeasurable evil. It is a standing menace, which destroys all that security which civil government is, first of all, designed to establish. It invests everything with uncertainty, making anything like safe calculation impossible in any affairs, public or private. The great crime of the Democratic party before the rebellion was its long course of demoralizing the Southern mind, year in and year out, to such a degree that at last rebellion was made possible, and it is questionable whether the rebellion itself, even in its most flagrant days, was a heavier curse than the lingering agony of doubt and apprehension which preceded it.

The hope of making an end forever of all the old sectional troubles did more than all things else to impel the country to fight the war thoroughly through. The supreme aim of the North was to conquer a peace—a peace, solid and enduring, abolishing alike all disturbance and all fear of disturbance thereafter. If we have not conquered such a peace, the war will go into history as the worst of failures. It will turn out that all the incalculable blood and treasure which it cost were worse than wasted. In the last Presidential canvass the Democratic party declared the prosecution of the war a "failure," and boldly presented that issue to the people. In the present canvass the real issue is still the same—whether or not the war shall be turned into a failure. On the other occasion the patriotism of the country roused itself, and inflicted upon the party the most stunning defeat ever known in our political history. There is the same call for just as signal an overthrow now. The course of peaceful constitutional government will be just as effectually promoted by sustaining General Grant now as it was by sustaining him when at the head of his armies then. Wade Hampton and all his Rebel allies will be just as much discomfited in the one case as they were in the other.

There is one hope, and only one, for the real pacification of the country; and that hope is in such an administration as General Grant promises us—an administration which shall unite fidelity to the Constitution and laws, with a spirit of justice and good will to all—an administration which shall be inspired by a calm spirit and moderate counsels, which will follow with cautious but with constantly advancing steps the progress of the Southern mind—which by kindness and fairness in all its dealings with the Southern people, and promptness to redress all their actual grievances, will entitle itself to their esteem and confidence, and enable itself to oppose with authority and effect the instigations of all the old pestilent tribe of fire-eaters; an administration which will always prefer solid reality to untried theory, and instead of making void the Reconstruction laws, will most tenaciously hold on to all that has hitherto been gained for reconstruction, thankful for its existence, and intent only upon making the work complete.

This difference between the result of the election of Seymour and the result of the election of Grant is clearly discerned and keenly taken to heart by the Union men of the South. Joshua Hill, the newly elected Union Senator in Georgia, who did most heroic battle against the Cobbs and Toombses of his State before the Rebellion, and held firmly to the old flag through all the varying fortunes of the struggle—this clearest-sighted and truest of Southern men, in his speech at Atlanta responsive to his election, in the most emphatic way enforced upon his loyal hearers the necessity of supporting Grant and Colfax, as the only means of saving the country from continued strife. From the beginning of the canvass all the Union leaders throughout the South, in their public addresses, have constantly presented this alternative of repose or tranquility as the dominant issue of this Presidential election. Their solemn convictions upon this matter ought to have a peculiar weight with all fair Northern minds, for their own patriotism has been proved by the sharpest tests, and withal they have had the best of all possible opportunities of knowing the present as well as the past spirit and purposes of the national enemies around them.

Nothing is wanting, nothing Northern or Southern, nothing loyal or Rebel, nothing in the way of internal evidence or of positive testimony of deduction, confession, inference, or palpable fact—absolutely nothing is wanting to establish the real character of the present election issue. That once settled in any honest mind, so is all else.

The Trade with China—The Northwest Passage.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Our commercial relations with China are already of great importance. Engaged in the domestic trade of that country, plying between its queer ports, up and down its strange rivers and through the fairy land of nooks on the coast, there are now at least a hundred foreign steamers, and two-thirds of these are from the United States. This is an indication of the enterprise and intelligence with which our countrymen have pressed forward in the struggle for supremacy in all the channels of Chinese trade. From this spirit the recently made treaty grew, and by that treaty, drawn in honorable equality on both sides, we enter into a quasi commercial alliance that will give us the start of the world in trading on the wealth of the East. In the days when the circumnavigation of continents was necessary in order to reach Oriental countries by the sea some other nations had peculiar advantages over us in the prosecution of this trade. Holland and Portugal, by their colonial system, had the monopoly in one age, and England, by her position and maritime power, distanced all competitors in another. But we have changed all that. Our expansion, our great political and commercial development, the acuteness, the thrift, energy, courage, and broad capacity of our people, have together nullified all odds against us, placed us before all others in the list, and promise to establish our trade there on a better basis than was found in either Dutch colonies or British bottoms, and through that establishment to change the direction of the great lines of trade that are drawn around our maps of the world.

San Francisco, our commercial capital on the Pacific, conducts our maritime Asiatic relations with enterprising spirit; but when the Pacific Railroad is finished, and San Francisco has direct railroad connection with this city—with the whole country—the Oriental trade will receive through this association a vastly increased impulse. Then the railroad across the continent, and the line of magnificent steamers across the Pacific will drive from existence all other means of communication with Eastern Asia for the tea, the silk, and other products brought by this rapid and constant transit will undersell in the markets of the world those brought by all other routes. Cargoes carried around the Cape of Good Hope in slow British sailers, doubling the price in interest and insurance, cannot compete, and to steam communication by that direction there is a practical difficulty of which the Great Eastern is an abortive monument. Ordinary steamers are only large enough to carry the coal necessary to steam the voyage from England, and thus have no room left for cargo; but if ships are made large enough to carry the necessary coal and a cargo too, they are so large as to be nautical elephants on the hands of their owners. But our American line, with its swift run to and fro between Hong Kong and San Francisco, touching at the Sandwich Islands, has solved the problem of steam communication with China, and places the products of that empire within easy reach of the Western World at San Francisco. It only remains for the Pacific Railroad to put them in this city for us to have accomplished the greatest revolution in commercial history—a revolution which will pass through our hands all the commodities with which Asia supplies Europe, and all the manufactures with which Europe supplies Asia, and to supply our own wants by collecting a toll on the wants of others.

For ages all the Western nations have sought the trade of the East and the way to the East, and we have found the one and thereby secured the other. Columbus, feeling for the East in the early gloom, stumbled on this continent. Hudson was but one of the many navigators who in exploring our coast sought for a northwest passage by which European commerce could have a more feasible route to the East than round the Cape; that was his errand when he came into the broad river that now bears his name, and it seems a strange, prophetic vagary of the winds that they should have borne him so accurately to the eastern terminus of that shorter route to the Indies that all men sought. Columbus therefore did not fail in any sense. He did not even blunder in his search; neither did Hudson nor the others. They came by correct lines, and in discovering America made possible all the rest, and our railroads to San Francisco and steamers thence to Asia constitute the practical form of their northwest passage.

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HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

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Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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828 ARCH STREET.

LINEN DUCKS AND DRILLS.
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LADIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE city for their country houses or the sea-shore will find it greatly to their advantage, before purchasing elsewhere, to examine

The Extensive Stock, at Greatly Reduced Prices, of

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET
GIRARD ROW,

Comprising a complete assortment for personal or household use, of

LACES, EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS PUFFED, REVERED AND TUCKED MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, JACONETS, PIQUES, and WHITE GOODS, in every variety.

VEILS AND VEIL MATERIALS of every description, together with an extensive assortment of

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
AT TEMPTING PRICES
In every width and quality.

SHIRTING, PILLOW-CASE, SHEETING, & TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, FLANNELS, DIMITIES FOR SPREADS, AND FURNITURE COVERS, MARSEILLES, HONEYCOMB, AND OTHER SPREADS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING IN DAMASK AND HUCKABACK, SUMMER BLANKETS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

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SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

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PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
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AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11]

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
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F. H. WILLIAMS,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN
OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

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Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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36] No. 103 JONES' Alley.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

From our own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1868.

The consecration at the Cathedral to-day of Right Rev. Thomas A. Becher, D. D., and Right Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., drew forth an immense crowd in and outside the church. There were thousands of spectators from all parts of the city, and of all denominations, but chiefly Catholics. The ceremonies commenced at ten o'clock in the morning, and continued until two P. M. The Most Reverend Archbishop Spalding performed the consecrational ceremonies, assisted by the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling; the Right Rev. Dr. McGill, of Richmond; the Right Rev. Dr. Wood, of Philadelphia; Right Rev. Dr. Lynch, of Charleston; Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, of Newark; Right Rev. Dr. Domenec, of Pittsburg; Right Rev. Dr. O'Hara, of Scranton; and Right Rev. Dr. Shanahan, of Harrisburg. A great number of clergy from this and other dioceses were in attendance.

The two reverend gentlemen consecrated were, Right Rev. Thomas A. Becher, D. D., for the See of Wilmington, Del., whose diocese will comprise the State of Delaware, the eight counties of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and the two eastern counties of Virginia, Accomac and Northampton; and the Right Rev. James Gibbons, D. D., for the Vicariate of North Carolina. He will reside in Wilmington, North Carolina, and have jurisdiction over the whole State of North Carolina. The former is a native of Pittsburg, Pa.; the latter was born in Baltimore.

The entire ceremonies were grand, solemn, imposing. A specially attractive feature was the gorgeous vestments worn by the priests, and those who participated. They were rich and highly ornamented. The Archbishop was in full robes. The music was exquisitely magnificent. The inside of the Cathedral, during the entire ceremony, was completely jammed. Every available inch to stand upon in the naves and aisles was occupied, and every pew filled, whilst hundreds, yes, thousands—stood on the streets and pavements outside the building and in front of the Archbishop's palace. The spectators were of all ages, sizes, sex, and colors. Many strangers were here from Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and other places to witness the scene, which is a rare one, not often occurring in our city.

The forthcoming address of the Conservatives who have withdrawn from the Democracy, being prepared by ex-Governor Bradford, will be a very able and highly important paper. It must produce a telling effect throughout the whole country. It will, probably, be brought out at the next meeting in a few days. This movement has greatly disturbed the Democrats, and promises to be formidable. Thousands are only wanting an excuse or opportunity to come back to their first love, whilst not a few Democrats, with nearly all the Boys in Blue and Jack Tars, are wheeling into the Grant and Colfax army. Maryland will be heard from yet. There is trouble amongst the Democrats which threatens disruption of their party.

The Maritime Exhibition at Havre.

THE AQUARIUM.

The fresh-water eels appeared particularly at home in their compartment in the aquarium, and were all entirely at rest during the time I stood before their tank. A large number had interwoven themselves, so to speak, amongst the stems of a cluster of aquatic plants, whilst many others had buried themselves to the neck in the sand at the bottom of their prison-house, the narrowed limits of which did not appear in the least to militate against their healthy condition. This comports exactly with what we know of their habits, for there is perhaps no fish so universally found over the world as the eel; it is to be met with in nearly all regions, except those in which extreme cold prevails, and inhabits alike the islands and continents of Europe, India, New Zealand, and many other countries too numerous to mention. Although undoubtedly fresh-water fish, it is constantly found in salt water, and I doubt if there be any single harbor in the British islands or on the continent where fresh-water eels may not be caught by hook and line by those who understand the right tackle and baits to be used.

I do not consider they would live in the open sea if all access to fresh water was denied them, or access to a harbor in which the saltness of the water is somewhat tempered by the infiltration of fresh water from the land; for on a recent visit to Dielette, in Normandy, I found on the beach, close to the mouth of the little river, a dozen dead eels washed up by the sea to high-water mark. This little river falling into the sea from a somewhat higher level than the tide, the eels had no opportunity of passing through mixed water; and I think it probable they therefore succumbed to the saltness of the sea, as their eyes had turned white, just as if lime had been thrown into the water. Some of my acquaintances are occasionally surprised at the idea of the existence of eels in harbors, although it is perfectly well known to those who have paid some attention to eels and their habits. Notwithstanding all that has been printed on the subject of fish, popular knowledge regarding this branch of natural history is of a very low grade, the attainments of the majority of the world reaching no higher than the power to distinguish between a mackerel and a sole, one of which being a round, the other a flat fish, it is of course impossible to confound them.

The ability, however, to distinguish between a flounder and a dab, a grey mullet and a bass, or a pollack and a coal fish, are refinements to which comparatively few have yet attained, or will be likely to attain, until some moderately priced work with colored illustrations be produced; for very few will give the prices required to make high class works on this subject remunerative to author and publisher. Amongst the thousands of visitors to this aquarium—and there have been many—it is probable that not one in five hundred could give the names of any half dozen fish selected indiscriminately from the tanks; and if they desired information, where could they obtain it?—for I saw no official appointed to explain matters to visitors desirous of identifying the different specimens. This is what I have to complain of in the other departments namely, that no one is to be found actually on the spot, officially credited to explain matters. If you inquire for agents, you find they are employed by a number of exhibitors, and therefore cannot devote their time to any one individual firm, or to any particular department, each and all of which should be provided with an official (catalogue in hand), who should make the circuit of his particular department at stated hours, giving an explanatory lecture, in fact, as he went from stall to stall.

The amount of useful information which could be communicated in this manner would be very great, and visitors would leave the exhibition with some idea of what had fallen under their notice, instead of being conscious of a kind of mental chaos, in which bronzes, drapery goods, preserved meats, chain cables, jewelry, steam engines, pickled mackerel, sea boots, fishing and pleasure boats, nets, and various appurtenances and appliances are jumbled together in labyrinthine entanglement. Fortunately for myself, my previous experiences enabled me to recognize the uses of the different objects falling under my notice; but the visitor is in general baffled completely if he desires to obtain any particular information, and has to give it up in despair.

Amongst the varied inhabitants of the aquarium tanks I found no specimens more interesting than the great cuttle fish (Sepia officinalis), several of which swam about, apparently quite at home in their transparent prison. None of the cuttles or squids are pleasant pictures to look upon when out of their element, either alive or dead; but in the aquarium tank, where every movement is plainly visible, they may be inspected with real feelings of pleasure, from their elegance of action, as they slowly float or rapidly paddle themselves through the clear sea water. The great marine zoologist, Mr. Gosse, has so ably described those creatures that I feel I cannot do better than refer your readers to his book.

In my opinion the aquarium is the most interesting part of the whole exhibition; and amongst the inhabitants of the tanks the cuttlefish attract more attention than any other specimens. Several visitors have named them the elephant fish, from the shape of the head; this, however, is supplied with eight trunks instead of one, each of which has equal prehensible power in proportion to its size to that of the single proboscis of the elephant. The aquarium alone is well worth the voyage from England.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA PEACE SOCIETY—MEETING AT ABINGDON.—A meeting of the Pennsylvania Peace Society was held at Friends' Meeting House, Abingdon, on Friday afternoon.

D. H. T. Child, the Secretary, presented a summary of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, by which it appears they have entered into an alliance with the Union of Peace at Havre.

He also read the following letter from the Hon. Charles Sumner, in reference to Article VI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13, 1868.—Dear Sir:—Nothing can be more interesting than the idea of a revision of the law of nations, and the reduction of all its various parts to a clear and intelligent code, which all can read and understand. Such a work would be an epoch in civilization, and prepare the way for permanent peace among nations.

Therefore, I saw with singular pleasure that the Society for the Advancement of Social Science in England had entertained this great subject, and that a jurist, as experienced and liberal as Mr. Dudley Field, had entered upon the work.

I am glad to know that the Peace Union and the Society which you represent are laboring in the same direction. Anything that I can do to promote so beneficial a project will be done cheerfully to the extent of my ability, and according to the time at my command, which is very little. Accept my best wishes and believe me, Dear Sir, faithfully yours,

CHARLES SUMNER.

An interesting letter from A. H. Love was also read; and addresses were delivered by Rachel M. Townsend, Jacob L. Paxson, and D. H. T. Child.

THE FUNERAL OF THE HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—The Republican Invincibles held a meeting on Saturday night, and adopted the following resolutions, among others, with reference to the late Thaddeus Stevens:—

Resolved, That we regard the life of Thaddeus Stevens as an illustration of steadfast adherence to principles, uncorrupted by the political sophistries of the hour, and as an example to be cherished by the young men of the nation, that they may see in it the fact that in the future those only live in the hearts of men who, with broad statesmanlike views, work for the happiness of the human race in the present that that future may be one step in advance in the great progress of ideas.

Resolved, That, as a further evidence of our love and respect, this organization delegates fifty members to follow the remains of our revered dead to their last resting place.

At a large meeting of colored citizens held in Liberty Hall on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Banneker Institute, a series of appropriate resolutions were also adopted.

THE LYLE MONUMENT.—At a meeting of the Lyle Monument Association, William D. Kendrick in the chair, on motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of William D. Kendrick, Chief Engineer McCusker, George W. Downey, M. D. Lynch, Samuel Yeager, Marshall Garrigues, and Daniel Murphy, to prepare a circular setting forth the particulars of the formation of the association and its object. The committee held a meeting on Friday evening, at which the circular was read and approved.

It states that the number of companies now represented in the Association is thirty-three, each having paid their share, $50, which in the event of all the companies participating with the public and other contributions, it is thought will cover the cost of the monument contracted for at an expense of $6000, to be finished in November next. The committee was also empowered with authority to receive donations toward the monument fund. The committee appeal to the companies who have not joined the Association to do so, that the object of the members may be effectively carried out.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Aaron Whalley, belonging to Rhode Island, a dealer in horses, reached this city towards the close of the week from the interior of the State, on his way home. Missing the train in the evening for New York, he took a stroll along Water street, and was decoyed into a house kept by John Woodward. There he drank several times and, it is believed, was drugged, as he lost all consciousness. When he came to himself he discovered he had been robbed of a thousand dollars, which consisted of greenbacks, wrapped in a piece of newspaper, and concealed in one of his pockets. Notice of the theft having been communicated to the Third District Police, the house of Woodward was visited and the proprietor, his wife, and several of the inmates arrested. None of the missing money was recovered. The prisoners were held for a further hearing.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted to the hospital yesterday:—

Mary Smith, who was run over by a milk wagon at Seventh and Shippen streets, and slightly injured.

Sarah Green, aged forty years, residing in Carpenter street, had her leg broken by falling at Twenty-first and Carpenter streets.

Isabella McGuigan, aged forty years, residing in Fitzwater street, below Seventh, had her arm broken by falling at her house.

John Lynch, aged six years, with a broken arm, caused by a fall from a house in Park st.

John Duffy, nineteen years old, residing on Thirty-sixth street, near Filbert, had one of his hands badly injured, by having it caught in an ice cream freezing machine.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 2.—At the annual meeting of this body, held on Saturday evening last, the following officers were chosen to serve for the ensuing year:—President, Thomas Murnane; Vice-President, William A. Shields; Recording Secretary, H. J. Durborrow; Financial Secretary, S. D. Carter; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, William Goode, Sr.; Trustees—O. A. Duffle, W. Turner, E. Vallette. Business Committee—E. McCann, James Beatty, W. W. Mayberry, N. A. Downs, H. W. Robertson, J. W. Wharton J. W. Keating, James J. Magee, and Peter White.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN.—On Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Alfred Iseminger, a member of the Marion Hose, while painting the tower of the hose house in Queen street, below Sixth, was precipitated from the fourth story to the ground. His head and left shoulder were much injured, but his injuries are principally internal. His brother Francis, who was also on the ladder, fell, but received but slight injury. The injured men were taken to their homes, the former a married man, in Eighth street, above Christian, and the latter in Christian street, above Sixth.

PETROLEUM TRADE.—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week with petroleum:—Barque Rainbow, for Falmouth, with 137,196 gallons; brig Mariposa, for Gibraltar, with 99,267 do.; barque Dora, for Barcelona, with 52,099 do.; schooner Emma, for Barbados, with 1000 do.; barque Franklin, for Trieste, with 126,017 do.; brig Leo, for Bremen, with 80,120 do.; and barque John Ellis, for Antwerp, with 217,169 do., making a total of 712,858 gallons. There are now loading and chartered, 3 ships, 13 barques, and 5 brigs.

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—During the past week 567 bales of hay and 66 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices:—Prime Timothy Hay, per 100 pounds, $1·30a1·40; mixed, $1·20a1·30; inferior, $1·05a 1·10; straw, $1a1·10.

The Peabody Gun.

This gun is evidently meeting much favor abroad, particularly in those countries whose people are skilled in the use of firearms. The Providence Tool Company supplied fifteen thousand stand of these arms to the Swiss Government, and we give below a very satisfactory statement of the result of their use. The company is now engaged in filling a similar order for another European government. The *Swiss Sharpshooter's Gazette*, of June 19th, says:

THE PEABODY GUN.—Last Sunday the Feldschutzenverein of the district of Thalwell held their first meeting this year. Since all the riflemen were to fire with the Peabody Gun, which is now in the hands of the sharpshooters, except two, who had the ordinary field rifle, great interest was manifested in the result of the shooting. The success of the gun was surprisingly complete. Fifteen sharpshooters fired 20 shots each, together 300 shots, at distances respectively of 300 and 400 paces. A shot in the breast of the figure of a man, which formed the target, counted 3, in the head or legs 2, and for the target 1. In these 300 shots 560 points were made, being 93 per cent. hits. Had the marksmen been more accustomed to the trigger, which was somewhat stiffer than their own guns, 96 per cent. would have been obtained—a result which has never yet been attained by the usual field rifle.

All the sharpshooters, including those who, using the arm for the first time, regarded i with some distrust, were afterwards enthusiastic in praise of its precision, rapidity of fire, and simple manipulation. One of the marksmen fired four shots in 24 seconds, making at 400 paces 2 breast hits, and 1 to the right and 1 to the left. Consider the terrible effects of one battalion even, armed with this weapon and skilled in its use.

The guns fired, not having any hair trigger, and a stock a little too straight, they were in this respect not so convenient as the field rifle; but one soon gets accustomed to this. These little drawbacks are far more than outweighed by the many good qualities of the Peabody. The ammunition, of Swiss manufacture, was excellent; not one shot of 300 missed fire, so that in this respect, also, we can be perfectly satisfied, and Switzerland may congratulate herself upon her possession of her 15,000 American made Peabody guns.—*Providence Journal, August* 11.

—The rapidity with which a traveller can now pass from one distant point of Europe to another is certainly marvellous. Any tourist who desires to reach the Turkish capital from Paris can effect his purpose in less than five days by following the itinerary announced by the Eastern Railway Company—namely, Stuttgard, Munich, Vienna, the Danube, Odessa, and Constantinople, with, in all that distance, only fifteen hours' sea. But if the speed is wonderful, the prices are not less so—434f. first class; 298f. second; or, by railway second class and steamer first, 368f. In addition a stay can be made at any of the cities mentioned on the way-bill, should the passenger be so inclined.

—Mendelssohn is to have a monument in Leipsic.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JAMES T. YOUNG, COATES WALTON, THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES........5·12 MOON RISES........sets

SUN SETS........6·55 HIGH WATER........1·15

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
Hibernia	Glasgow	New York	July 31
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
New York	Southampton	New York	Aug. 4
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 5
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 7
China	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 8
Bellona	London	New York	Aug. 8
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Aug. 11
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Pereire	Havre	New York	Aug. 13
Hammonia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 18
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 19
China	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Union	New York	Bremen	Aug. 20
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	Aug. 22
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 22
Atalanta	New York	London	Aug. 22
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	Aug. 22
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 20
Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 20
Columbia	New York	Havana	Aug. 20
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. —

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

St'r Norfolk, Vance, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, etc., W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Reading RR., No. 50, Corson, New Haven, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Corson, Boston, do.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Wiggins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Boston, Tyler & Co
Schr Ephraim and Annie, Green, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Newport, Jno. Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. T. McCarthy, Simpson, Lynn, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, do.
Schr Hickman, Lawson, Portsmouth, do.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, Lynn, do.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Wm B Mann, Stanford, Charleston, S.C., Captain.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Topeka, Blanchard, 13 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Barque Orchilla, Havener, 20 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Br. barque Kate Smith, Shaw, 45 days from London, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Br. brig Euphemia Fullerton, Blair, 50 days from London, with chalk to J. Petit.

Italian brig Emilia Celestina, Simoney, 65 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Schr War Eagle, Kelley, 5 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Schober & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Brem. ship Hermann, Schweers, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Steamer Valley City, Morgan, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 65 days from Leghorn, with marble and rags to Jessup & Moore.

Brig George Harris, French, 18 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Brig Rurus, Walley, from Providence.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 7 days from Saco, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Harriet Baker, Webber, 10 days from Portland, with laths and lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, from Boston, with soda ash to order.

Schr White Swan, Collins, 10 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.

Schr H. & N. Gould, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to David Cooper

Schr Martha M. Davis, Laws, 1 day from Milford Del., with grain to James Barrett.

Schr George Henry, Holliday, from Rappahannock, with lumber to Collins & Co

Schr Zealous, Williams, from Mary's River, Md. with lumber to captain.

Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Providence.
Schr R. L. Adams, Nickerson, from New Bedford.
Schr Thos. Bedford, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr Nellie Porter, Somers, from Danversport.
Schr Mary J. Russel, Smith, from Salem.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, from Salem.
Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Salem.
Schr Chas E. Jackson, Blackman, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Lynn.
Schr John S. Detwiler, Grace, from Boston.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Boston.
Schr Ephraim and Ann, Green, from Boston.
Schr R. Seaman, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Franklin, Wiggins, from Boston.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Providence
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, from Newburyport.
Schr A. T. Cohn, Brown, from Hingham.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

READING, Aug. 15, 1868.—The following boats from the Union Canal, passed into the Schuylkill Canal, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:—

Two Sisters, with lath to J. Keeley; Pilgrim Circle, lumber to J. H. Deysher; Fannie, Mary and Kate, and Major Rehrer, do, to Saylor, Day & Morey.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 10th inst., via Havana.

Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 15th inst.

Schr Percy, Mohlman, for Philadelphia from St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole, 16th inst.

Schr Jeannette, for Philadelphia from St. Martin's, was spoken 11th inst., lat. 35 59, long. 72 40.

Schr Cora Etta, Sleeper, hence, at Barbadoes 28th ult.

Schr Gen. Taylor Bond, hence, at Norfolk 12th inst.

Schr Ann Twibell, Edwards, hence, at Providence 13th inst.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 13th inst.

Schrs E. McLain, Sleeper, and E. Arcularius Gregory, sailed from Rockland 8th inst. for Vinalhaven, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr J. Maxfield, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 13th inst.

Schr Ellie L. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 13th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, for Philadelphia from Fall River, sailed from Newport 12th inst.

Schr Ada S. Allen, Owen, hence, at Newburyport 13th inst.

Schr Mary Jane, Buckley, at New Bedford 14th inst., from Delaware river, anchor dragging, with 5 anchors and 200 fathom chain cable; absent 4 weeks.

Schr Clara, Stevens, hence, at Charleston 13th inst.

Schr Sarah Bruen, for Philadelphia, was loading at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chidman, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, for Philadelphia from Portland, cleared from New London 13th inst.

Schrs Helen Mar, Higgins; Sulioté, Dexter, and Battle Baker, Crowell, from Boston for Philadelphia; Dick Williams, of Philadelphia, bound W., at Holmes' Hole 10th inst. Sailed, all the vessels before reported.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 S. FIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868. }

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein, may be increased or diminished, by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 16 000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, etc.; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 18, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also, separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered, in place, overboard.

In general stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments, will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information, apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
U. S. Topg. Engineers.
8 17 6t

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 27 West HOUSTON Street, New York.
AUGUST 13, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, N. Y.

Sealed Proposals for the removal of the rocks known as "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," situated in Hell Gate, East river, will be received at this Office until noon of September 21, 1868.

These rocks must be removed to a depth of twenty-five feet mean low water and the debris deposited where the Engineer may direct.

The estimated cubic contents of "Frying Pan" to be removed are 1364·8 cubic yards, over an area of 1222·2 square yards. The estimated cubic contents of "Pot Rock" to be removed are 576·1 cubic yards, over an area of 1302·2 square yards.

Bids must state separately the sums asked for the removal of "Frying Pan" and "Pot Rock," and payments will be made when one entire rock shall be removed amounting to the entire sum agreed upon for that rock, less a reservation of ten (10) per cent., to be paid when the entire work is done.

As new and more detailed surveys will be made of these rocks, the accepted bids may be increased or diminished in amount, according as the quantity of work shown by the new surveys shall be greater or less than that deduced from existing surveys; and the amount of work in the removal of these rocks will be held to be proportional to the product of the surface into the cubic contents.

All calculations of area and cubic contents will be taken from the official maps of this office, and will be accepted as correct by both parties.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of two responsible persons that the bidder will execute a contract.

Forms of proposals and of guaranties can be obtained at this office.

The United States reserves to itself the right of contracting for the removal of one only of these rocks should this be deemed advisable.

Proposals should be indorsed upon the envelope "Proposals for Removing Rocks at Hell Gate."

Drawings of these rocks can be inspected at this office.

Proposals should state likewise the time asked for the removal of these rocks.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
8 13 6t

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, FOURTH DISTRICT.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1868.

Will be sold at public aution, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Wharf of Messrs. Pusey & Jones, Wilmington, Delaware, the naked HULL of the steamer GENERAL PUTNAM, as she now lies.

Immediately after, there will be sold at the yard of Messrs. R. & C. Moore, foot of FOURTH Street, Wilmington, Delaware, a quantity of old YELLOW METAL, about 2000 pounds (more or less.)

Terms—Cash, and articles to be removed immediately after the sale.

By order of the Light-House Board.

W. H. GARDNER, U. S. N.,
Light-House Inspector.
8 17 7t

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
112

GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK

WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 12

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS

SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.

Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
GENERAL AGENT
6 16 6m

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the World.

INLAND INSURANCES

On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally,
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan	51,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270·00
15,000	300 shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400	par. Market value. Cost, $1089,679·20,	$1,102,802·50
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,384·36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
	Cash in Bank $103,017·10 Cash in Drawer 298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,605·15

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Thomas C. Hand,
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A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829--CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS........1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS........1,184,846·20

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $33,693·22 INCOME FOR 1868 $350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY,

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3D MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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CHARLES F. COFFIN.

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ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 5 23

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
Lessees........WM. E. SINN & CO.
Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.

THIS EVENING,

Will be presented, in a most elaborate style, the greatest Spectacular Extravaganza ever presented to the American public, entitled

THE WHITE FAWN.

In which will appear

JARRETT & PALMER'S COMBINED PARISIAN AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.

First appearance in this city of

MAD'LLES BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, NVERNIZZI, CERERBLLE, OBERTI, MAZZA, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER.

SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES

And a Grand Corps de Ballet

THE SCENERY IS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND COSTLY

Ever presented at any theatre in the world.

THE COSTUMES

are the most brilliant ever seen in America.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle and Parquet........75 cents
Orchestra Seats........$1
Family Circle........25 cents.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.

SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE.

Doors open at 7·15. Curtain rises at 8. 8 17 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. CORner Ninth and Walnut streets. Begins at 8.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, August 17, 1868,

J. E. McDONOUGH'S BLACK CROOK.

Fifth appearance of the celebrated

STAR PREMIER,

MD'LLE ERMINA VENTUROLI,

From Jarrett & Palmer's Troupe, Niblo's Garden.

GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

THE GREATEST COMBINATION OF ARTISTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MAD'LLES VENTUROLI, DIANI, LEAH, WINDEL, ALEXANDRENA, BARRETTA, AND PANZRIA.

THE ORIGINAL FRENCH CAN-CAN.

GRAND TABLEAUX AND STARTLING EFFECTS, AND THE TRIPLE TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE

in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

ENGELKE'S PROMENADE CONCERTS.

EVERY SATURDAY,

From 4 to 6 P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents. Six for $1. Forty for $5. [8 6 tuths3

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S

INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Yonkers and New York Insurance Co.,
NEW YORK

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company,
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MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1868.

The Law of Charitable Trusts in Pennsylvania.

On Saturday, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster delivered in the Common Pleas one of the most important decisions which has been made from the Bench of Philadelphia for many months. It embraced a full and exceedingly exhaustive series of authorities, and may be considered as settling the law of the State in regard to the administration of charitable trusts. The city of Philadelphia, acting as trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, applied to the Court of Common Pleas for permission to lease certain coal lands in Schuylkill county for a term of fifteen years. Under the will there was an express condition that none of the real estate left by Mr. Girard should be leased for a longer period than *five* years. The clause of the will reads, "So far as regards his real estate in Pennsylvania in trust, that no part thereof shall ever be sold or alienated by the said mayor, aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia, * * but the same shall forever thereafter be let from time to time, to good tenants at yearly or other rents, and upon leases, * * not exceeding five years."

Experience has shown that it was impossible to induce any tenants to take these mines on such a short lease. It was evident that there could be no possible profit result from the establishment of large improvements on these lands, at the lessee's expense, if the term could not be extended beyond five years. Hence the city petitions the Court for leave to lease the lands for three times the length specified by the testator. Judge Brewster in deciding the question, evinced a nicety of legal discrimination, a profundity of research, and a wide-spread knowledge of English law, which fully comes up to the high expectation formed of him by his friends on his accession to the bench. The opinion is exceedingly able and conclusive. It not only abounds in law precedents, but it conforms entirely to the dictates of common sense. The Judge granted the petition, and authorized the leases as prayed for. In doing so, he examined the case in two lights. Had the Court the right to digress so widely from the express will of a testator, and had the necessity for such an exercise of its right, supposing it possessed it, now arisen? In answering the first question, the learned Judge goes back to the days of the Stuarts, and cites precedents which cover over two hundred years. In the history of Great Britain's jurisprudence, he finds many cases in which the expressed wish of the testator was secured by deviating from his expressed directions as to the manner of carrying it out. He states that the directions of the will are three-fold:—

First. To keep these mines "constantly rented."

Second. To let them "from time to time to good tenants at yearly or other rents."

Third. "Upon leases in possession not exceeding five years."

It is found impossible to lease them for five years, and the question arises, as the Judge well puts it, "whether it is better that a member of this testament die than that the whole body of the trust perish." That it has been the custom of British jurists to go far out of he way of the direction of a will in order that a charity might be successfully carried out, is clearly shown. In one case a devise merely said that it was to "assist the poor." The Court directed it to be applied to the support of forty poor boys. Another case, so late as 1863, involved the disposition of £1000 to charitable uses. The Court named Christ's Hospital as the donee. In 1785 a legacy was left to establish a Bishopric in America. Although there was no probability of such a consummation, the bequest was held good. Probably the case involving the largest sum was that of Ann Carn, who left £50,000 to aid clergymen with large families and who were poor, provided her executor thought proper. The executor died before the testatrix; yet the bequest was held to be good. These are but a few of the cases cited, the whole of them following the general doctrine of Sir Richard Pepper Arden, who said that a charitable bequest cannot be defeated by the negligence or default of the person to administer it, or by the "impossibility to give effect to every circumstance."

" * * If the mode becomes impossible, the general object, if attainable, shall not be defeated."

To this doctrines, so wise and at once so consonant with justice and common sense, Judge Brewster gives his decided approbation. He looks at the end designed by the testator, and adapts the means to secure its accomplishment. He therefore grants the petition to the city. The ability and thorough research evinced by his decision may be considered as settling the law in Pennsylvania. We must congratulate the people on the adoption and judicial recognition of a doctrine which is the only one consistent with reason. It sweeps away the mass of technicalities which are so often clustered around a charitable bequest, and does much to make the will of the dead at once practicable and consistent with his expressed wishes.

—On Thursday morning, July 16, the last remnants of the Paris Exhibition of 1867 were carted away, and in the course of the day the ground was given up to the authorities. Not a trace now remains of the vast building or its surroundings, which attracted so much attention a year ago, and the Champ de Mars has resumed its old desolate aspect.

The War of Factions in Maryland.

A significant war of factions is now progressing in Maryland. The Democratic party of that State, like their political associates further South, favored the Rebellion from the outset, and did all in their power to secure the passage of a secession ordinance. They would probably have been successful if General McClellan had not arrested their treasonable State Legislators, an offense for which he was never fully forgiven by the ultra Democratic Rebels. A small portion of the Democracy, and a considerable number of Conservatives, subsequently united with the Republicans in opposing the Rebellion—the bulk of the Democracy continuing to render active aid and comfort to the Confederacy. A Union party, composed of the material indicated, carried the State politically during the war against the treason-loving Democracy, partly because the latter had sent forth a large portion of its forces to join the Rebel army. After Andrew Johnson quarrelled with the Republican party a number of the so-called conservatives and more patriotic Democrats united with the bulk of the Democracy in opposing Republicanism, calling their organization a Democratic Conservative party, and securing its triumph by the strength of their peculiar alliance. The Democracy, elated by the victories thus obtained, have recently determined that their conservative and patriotic associates must occupy subordinate positions in the Seymour and Blair party, and that no men who did not fully sympathize with the Rebellion in all its phases, shall be elected or appointed to prominent positions. In accordance with this policy the re-election of Reverdy Johnson as United States Senator was prevented, and the best offices in Maryland have been given to men who fought for the Confederacy. The conservatives have at last grown restive under this treatment, particularly as it is openly justified and advocated by the leading Democratic organ of the State, and as they are plainly informed that their aspirations to leadership will be crushed, and that they must be content with the dignity of serving as hewers of wood and drawers of water to their rampant Rebel associates. What will be the final result of this factional fight remains to be seen, but it can scarcely fail to strengthen the Republican party of the State, and to admonish voters in all sections of the Union that alliances with the Democratic party can only be perpetuated on condition that the rebellious elements of that organization shall possess an absolute ascendency. The sympathy between Democracy, as it has been preached and practiced during the last twenty years, and the doctrines which precipitated the Rebellion, is so complete, that for all practical purposes they are identical; and, instead of learning wisdom by experience, the oracles of that party adhere to their old principles with unyielding tenacity—their attachment to the remaining vestiges of the old pro-slavery regime being unabated.

The Funeral of Mr. Stevens.—To-day the remains of Thaddeus Stevens were consigned to their last resting-place, followed by a multitude of his fellow-citizens. From all portions of the State came the throng to do him honor. Philadelphians were well represented at the grave of the "great Commoner." Her Mayor and City Councils, a committee of the Union League, a committee of fifty of the Republican Invincibles, a committee of the Banneker Institute, a deputation of the School Boards, and a vast crowd of private citizens. The scene cannot fail to be impressive and solemn. They are well calculated to excite the young of Pennsylvania to rival and imitate the dauntless courage, with the energy and indomitable will of Mr. Stevens. To-day the last of his mortality is hidden from the public view, but his deeds live after him. His reconstruction measures and his great championship of Common Schools cannot die. So long as education and equal rights are held dear, so long will we be enabled to say, "he being dead yet speaketh."

Patti's Marriage.

And so our little Patti, as we used to call her, has married a nobleman, has she? Why not? Noblemen are plenty, good soprani and tenori very scarce. "Madam, the salary you demand," said a Russian Emperor to the great Catalani, "is more than the salary of one of my Field Marshals!" "Hum!" said the fair singer, "perhaps your Majesty can easily make Field Marshals, but where will you get another Catalani?" As to marrying noblemen, did not the fair Anastasia Robinson marry one of the boldest, most chivalrous of men—in truth, his history is more interesting than many a novel—the eccentric Earl of Peterborough? And Lavinia Fenton, did she not catch the Duke of Bolton? Her performance in a piece that would not take nowadays—*The Beggar's Opera*—her singing of "Oh, Ponder well" completely bewitched that nobleman. So did the famous Miss Paton marry Lord William Lenox. This lady, so well known afterwards in this country as Mrs. Wood, was the best "Amina" in *Sonnambula* that ever appeared in this country. We wish we had time to speak of her achievements, especially of her "Norma." Then, did not Henrietta Sontag become the wife of Count Rossi? lovely, ill-fated genius, to die in Mexico after delighting the most fastidious audiences in every part of the civilized world. If that is not enough of singers marrying noblemen we will throw in one more. The piquante Marietta Piccolomini, like our Patti, took a Marquis; his name is Gaetani. If we wished to rake up old scandals we might allude to the fondness of the first Emperor Napoleon for the lovely Grassini; or how the late Lord Melbourne, once Prime Minister of England, fought a duel with M. de Meloy, the former husband of Giulia Grisi. But our readers will perceive that we have no liking for that sort of thing! What a world of delightful recollections does the mere recital of these names awaken! We have not heard all the singers above enumerated, but we have heard Mrs. Wood, Jenny Lind, Sontag, and Grisi. Without trying to remember many more, there is one who, in the galaxy, must not be overlooked. All who had the pleasure of listening to the late charming, and in some rare characters the almost, as we were going to say, unequalled Angiolina Bosio, will agree with us in believing that a long time may elapse before another will apear qualified to take her place. We do not believe the musical world was ever so startled since the death of Malibran as when it was announced that she was dead. She died in St. Petersburg in 1859, after having created a sensation in Paris and London, such as was seldom witnessed. Like Adelina Patti, she first succeeded in this country, for it was only after her return from America that she succeeded in winning her proud position on the American stage. As lovers of song, as sons of the soil on which the fair Patti's first triumphs were won, we most heartily rejoice both at her success pecuniarily and, we may hope, matrimonially, for not having heard of her husband except as being attached to the French Court, we must hope that it will prove as happy as so consummate an artist deserves to be.

A Washington Telegram announces that the United States Government will soon establish a protectorate over Mexico, receiving in exchange for the privilege of controlling that country a cession of territory already owned by American speculators, for which, it is probable, a good round sum would be demanded. This is one of the many schemes devised to plunder the treasury, and to increase the heavy burdens imposed upon the people. Practically it would benefit only the venal politicians of the two countries, and lead to unnecessary and expensive complications. It will be infinitely more profitable for the nation to expend its energies in developing the varied resources of the vast expanse of territory it now possesses than to seek extension of boundaries at this period. Opportunity will never be wanting when we really need more land, to make the necessary acquisitions, but now the prime necessity is to improve the districts already partially occupied, and to reduce expenditures to the lowest possible standard.

Mr. Stevens' Generosity.—There is an incident of the late Thaddeus Stevens, which first appeared in a biography of him in The Evening Telegraph on Wednesday last, and which has been widely copied into many of our exchanges. The anecdote called forth a number of communications, some of which we published. So far the facts of the case, though substantially correctly stated, are not exact. We give them as they were told us by the gentleman who, of all others, is best qualified to know the precise truth. After Mr. Stevens' speech in favor of the school bill, there appeared a little poem in a country paper, highly eulogistic of his course, and which was without flattery and of great literary ability. Judge Ellis Lewis, a personal friend, though a political opponent of Mr. Stevens, came across a copy of it, and showed it to Mr. Stevens. That gentleman expressed great pleasure and never intimated to the Judge but that he then saw it for the first time. "What shall I do for her?" asked Mr. Stevens; "I don't know her." "Give her a book or a farm," said the Judge, laughing. "Well," said Mr. Stevens, "she don't want a book, but she may want a farm. Judge, find her out and buy her one Draw on me for the money." "What is the limit?" asked the Judge. "Nothing at all, so that she gets what she wants," replied Mr. Stevens. Judge Lewis, full of the milk of human kindness, sought the lady out, and found that she was living on a farm which had been sold to satisfy a judgment against her husband, a worthless sort of a customer, and that she would be turned out of her home in a month. The farm had been bought by Judge Anson V. Parsons, then a practising lawyer. On finding the lady Judge Lewis discovered for the first time, that Mr. Stevens had already sent her $100. The Judge told the lady to write to Mr. Parsons, and tell him her condition, and he, the Judge, would call and see him. She did as directed, and when Judge Lewis called, the lawyer, moved by the note just received, professed his willingness to sell back the farm if the judgment of his client would be paid off.

Judge Lewis drew up the deed in the office, had it signed, and gave a draft on Mr. Stevens for the money. It was duly honered. Years afterwards, Judge Lewis found the lady in indigent circumstances, in Wisconsin, and out of his own good feeling and warm heart, purchased some land there, and gave her a life estate on it, to prevent it being sacrificed by her husband. As she is now dead, it has reverted to him. These little incidents, hidden for years, show the eminent generosity of Mr. Stevens, and of his brother in good feeling, if not in political life, Judge Ellis Lewis.

CRIME.

Desperate Fight with a Burglar.

The Louisville (Ky.) *Courier* of Saturday last says:—

A desperate fight occurred on Second street yesterday morning, between four policemen and a burglar whom they were endeavoring to secure. It seems that as Lieutenant R. Priest, of the Third District Police, in company with Detective Jack Gallagher, and Policemen Joseph Batman and Pat McGrath, were leaving the First street station, having gone off duty, they discovered a suspicious looking individual sitting at the back door of a grocery on Second street, near the corner of Green. Supposing him to be drunk, Gallagher walked up to him and began to make the usual inquiries, and the fellow not giving a satisfactory answer, the officer proceeded to arrest him. To the astonishment of the officers, the man suddenly jumped to his feet and struck Gallagher down; but Gallagher was up again in an instant, and this time the stranger went to the earth. Getting up, however, he let into Gallagher with a vim, and Lieutenant Priest and the two other policemen came to Gallagher's assistance. A terrible struggle now ensued. The man fought with the ferocity of a tiger, and seemed possessed of the strength of half a dozen ordinary men. Pulling, jerking, and striking alternately, he fought with the fury of despair, and had evidently made up his mind to surrender his life rather than his liberty. The officers, however, proved too much for him, and he was soon secured, though he came out of the fight a frightful object to look upon, his clothes being torn to tatters and stained with blood from his bruises. He was quickly hustled off to the station house, where he gave his name as William Warren. On his person were found twenty dollars, two fine gold watches, and a silver watch. The money and one of the watches were identified as property stolen from the house of Charles Myers, on Broadway, near Eighteenth street, which had been broken into the night before. Another of the watches was identified as belonging to Oran Rawson, a merchant on Main street, and was also burglary booty. The prisoner appeared to be a stranger, and claimed to have served in the Confederate army. He gave no other items of his history. He will be up before Judge Craig this morning.

A Plot and an Arrest.

A correspondent of the Buffalo *Express*, writing from Hornesville, says:—The recent conflagration which consumed so large a portion of the buildings on Main street, has been traced to a very curious cause. A young man (of the fast order, of course,) became somewhat involved in his business. He had a stock of goods in a rented store, and so he went to a lawyer for advice—a very safe place of resort. This "member of the bar," true to the instincts of his profession, gave the much needed counsel. But how unlike the "regular practice" in character. He hinted that if the store would only by some fortunate accident take fire and burn down, his client would then be able to get his insurance money, pay his debts, and save his reputation. This was all. Of course it was a "clear case." In a very short time from this the terrible conflagration occurred, and it was found to have originated in the store of the lawyer's client. Sufficient evidences of guilt have come to light to indicate a plot, and the lawyer and his unfortunate client are in jail awaiting examination.

—Another Tyng is to be a clergyman. The pulpit can find room for any number of sons of such a sire.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOVE-LIKE EYES SPARKLE WITH pleasure as the exquisite fragrance of Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," steals upon the senses of languid beauty. Babylon had her hanging gardens filled with choicest flowers; but such devices are not needed now. You have only to open a bottle of Phalon's peerless extract, and the blended perfumes of a hundred exotics are at once suspended in the air. Sold by all druggists. It

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24§

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Stated Meeting and Monthly Display THIS EVENING, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.
A. W. HARRISON,
Recording Secretary.
It

THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL unite in saying that mattresses stuffed with Elastic Sponge are conducive to good health, and should be used by all sick persons. 8 3 m w f

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

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The longest established and best organized Commercial College in the city.
The accumulated advantages which over Twenty-four Years have given us, and the important improvements recently introduced render the course of instruction at this Institution unequalled.
PRACTICAL BOOK KEEPING in all its branches.
Just as practiced in the best business houses.
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COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Papers.
BUSINESS PRACTICES, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
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Circulars sent on application. 8 11 3 4p

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.
5 28tO1

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

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STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'. No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

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N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL RESUME his Lessons September 14, No. 234 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

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JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
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For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10mwf§p

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NOVELTY
IN
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THE
PARIS LA BELLE,
THE HANDSOMEST
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EVER OFFERED,
WILL BE OPEN FOR EXHIBITION
ON
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AT THE AGENTS,
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8 13 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE CITY HE HAS OPENED HIS
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The OLD STORE, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT, will be kept open as usual. 4 6 mwf3m

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THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
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WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
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Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
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And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

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SUMMER RESORTS.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.
"DELAWARE WATER GAP."
NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.
Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,
was opened on the 25th of June.
Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.
The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
Music under the direction of Simon Hassler
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to
BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
ATLANTIC CITY or
6 2 8m] No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

COUNTRY BOARDING.
CHESNUT SPRINGS,
NEAR WILLOW GROVE AVENUE,
(Formerly Hospital Station.)
Two communicating rooms vacant.
Apply on the premises, or at No 1402 WALNUT Street.
7 23

CLOTHING.

IMMEASURABLY SIMPLE!

A nice-looking young lady came into a Photographer's shop the other day, arrayed in her Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes. She was a shy-looking young lady. She looked at the photograph man, and the photograph man looked at her. Finally she spoke:—

"I want to get my measure taken for a photograph, sir. Will you please to tell me how soon I can have the photograph after I get my measure taken, sir?"

And the man of photographs was taken with a fit of laughter at the nice young lady, and she was afraid the measure wouldn't be a good fit; and she went to her home in the country, and she hasn't any photograph yet, she is *so* simple.

We don't get measured for our photographs, but ROCKHILL & WILSON are the folks who will take your measure for CLOTHES.

Come and sit for a new suit while the warm weather still lasts, ready-made, or made to order; certain to suit you.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET.—MARKET STREET STORE.—Old-established Wholesale Dry Goods Stand, No. 421 MARKET Street, six stories. Immediate possession. Lower floor and cellar may be had separately. 8 15 3t*

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—PRIVATE EXHIBITION ON THURSDAY NEXT, August 20th, at 3½ P. M. Match for $750 p. p., mile heats in three to harness.
John Turner enters b. s. American Star, Jr.
Royal Stetson enters br. s. Cretos' Patchen Colt.
The above Exhibition will be STRICTLY limited to those having authorized privilege of admission.
Positively no public admission.
Omnibusses will leave Library street at 2½ P. M 8 17 3t

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. [illegible] N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. [illegible]

ENGLAND.

The Puzzles and Uncertainties of Her Marriage Laws.

The London *Daily News* has the following:—

"A case on the interpretation of the English law of marriage, which has just been decided by Sir James Wilde, throws a curious light on some of the difficulties of the subject. A young lady of the name of Wormald, aged sixteen, eloped with her father's footman, a certain Thompson Neale, aged eighteen. This young man had made every necessary preparation for the event, with one little exception. In his native parish in Lincolnshire he had caused the banns to be put up, he had fixed the day and hour, and engaged the clergyman to attend. To the legality of his proceeding there was only one objection—he had given his intended wife's name as Morumild instead of Wormald. When the clergyman, who happened to come from a neighboring parish to oblige the incumbent of Neale's parish, met the parties at the altar he asked if their names were those stated in the notice of banns, and the girl replied that her name was Wormald. Then he performed the ceremony in that name, and the register was duly filled up accordingly. Next day the bride repented of her choice, and returned to her father's house. That gentleman at once took steps to have the marriage declared irregular; and in this he has succeeded. Every one will rejoice that a silly girl escapes even at such cost a probable life of misery; but the means by which her rescue was effected illustrates some of the puzzles attaching to our marriage system. As the law now stands, a marriage under false names is bad only if both parties are cognizant of the error. Had, therefore, the clergyman proceeded with the ceremony on the assumption that the names in the banns were correct, there would have been no evidence that Miss Wormald knew that her name had been given incorrectly, and, as a consequence, the marriage must have been pronounced valid. Now a clergyman is not bound to make any such previous inquiry, and thus it was the mere accident of his putting the question, and the bride being sufficiently collected to distinguish between the sound of Wormald and Moramild, that enabled her afterwards to escape from the consequences of her foolish act.

"It cannot be said that this is a very satisfactory state of the law. The provisions of our marriage system have indeed in this case broken down on several of their most important points. They seek to prevent clandestine juvenile marriages; yet here is a case in which, but for a mere accident, a good marriage would have been effected between a footman and his master's daughter, aged sixteen, without the slightest warning to her parents. They seek to give certainty to the marriage relation; yet here is an entirely new question raised, which the judge cannot decide without taking some days to consider it. Moreover, we may easily see how a very slight change of circumstances might have made the result entirely different. Had Neale given the young lady's name as Worumild (which, in fact, it is far from improbable he may have meant to do, as the parish clerk showed him three different ways of spelling the name which he understood was intended, and a groom might perhaps easily mistake an 'N' for a 'W') the difference in sound would not have struck the girl's ear, she would then have remained ignorant of the error, and consequently her marriage would have been good. Nay, if she had even inquired about the spelling, and discovered the inaccuracy in that respect, there would have still been a question whether the two names were not substantially the same, or at least too little different to vitiate a marriage. And yet if in any of these particulars we try whether we could obviate the difficulty by altering the terms of the law, we shall only find ourselves involved in worse mischiefs. If we were to declare that here, as in France, no marriage of a minor should be good without consent of parents, we should merely give to villains an opportunity of repudiating at pleasure the wedlock into which they had lured their young and unthinking victims. If we were to enact that any error in the banns, whether known to one of the parties or not, should vitiate the transaction, we should provide every one with the most convenient means of secretly rendering a marriage bad, though to all outward appearances it was good. In fact, we may dismiss any such expedients from our mind as impracticable, for they were both resorted to in Lord Hardwicke's Marriage Act of 1754, and we found ourselves in 1824 obliged to repeal them.

"From the colonies, however, there comes to us a suggestion of a different character. South Australia has lately passed an act to consolidate and amend its Marriage laws, which awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State. In this measure the general rules are, that any registered clergyman, or any district registrar of births, etc., may celebrate a marriage, the essential part of the ceremony being only a declaration before two witnesses that the parties take each other for man and wife. In the case of minors a written consent by parents must be produced. In all cases, fourteen days' notice of the names of the parties must be given to the registrar in each district. After the marriage takes place the fact is duly entered in a book. All these requirements are enforced by heavy penalties. But while thus far South Australia follows English law in a general way, here comes the essential difference. Supposing any of these requirements are neglected, the penalties of fine or imprisonment are inflicted, but the marriage is not declared bad. It is, indeed, specifically enacted that 'no marriage, in fact, shall be avoided by reason only of any defect or error in the declaration made respecting the same where the identity of the parties is not in question;' and it is further declared that no error in stating that consent had been given, or in the residence of the parties, or in the formality of the license or certificate of notice, shall be admitted to be proved, but that the register shall be conclusive evidence of all marriages entered therein, and upon no ground or pretence shall be impeached. Now, here, at least, we have something approaching to certainty. Questions may, indeed, arise about the register volume itself, and, of course, any plea of forgery must still be tried in attempting to prove or impeach identity. But at last we have the great fact that, given an entry in the proper register, and given that the identity of the parties is made out, no falsehoods or blundering about names, or notices, or witnesses, or consent of parents, or character of clergymen, or consecration of buildings, can in any way impeach the fact of a marriage being had between the parties who at the time were represented by the registered names."

Sketches at Her Majesty's Opera.

One of the best contributions to the last number of *London Society* is that entitled "Sketches at her Majesty's Opera." We give one passage:

"Who is that? Why that is Mr. Mapleson, the director of her Majesty's Opera; one of the most indefatigable of the caterers for the public, to whom distance is nothing, and space between Liverpool and Lyons on Bond street and Berlin to be swept over in the sorting of a hand at cards. This gentleman abounds in vigor, resource, and readiness, and practical talent. He has done so many things that are difficult, that I really do not know which to enumerate first.

"That surely, is Titiens.

"It is she. The queen of song, beyond all comparison. Only remember the characters she sustains, and you will become aware of her varied powers. 'Semiramide,' 'Medea,' 'Norma,' among the severe heroines of tragedy; the 'Countess' *Il Nozze di Figaro*, and 'Mrs. Ford' in *Falstaff*, attests her versatility. There is no singer in Europe who wears the vocal diadem or endues the professional ermine with the more fully assured right than herself. She is very able and clever in very many ways, apart from her own queendom of the stage. As to her private charities—and the solicitations to them, we might add—why they are boundless! She is so well known for her kind, charitable, and considerate disposition that she is overwhelmed with applications. For her bounty, in one shape or another is free as air. And the professional work which she gets through is enormous: as the advertisements in the public papers in the season assure us."

"And that little, sprightly, clever-looking lady, with the small face, and the large monsieur at her side—surely her father. Very parental and very tender he looks.

"You make a mistake in the latter remark. The lady is Sinico, and the supposed father is the husband—an amiable man who loves his wife's acquirements. Sinico is known to everybody as one of the cleverest and one of the most useful of singers. Her 'Susanna' is a treat. She excels even in tragedy, for she plays 'Leonora,' in *Il Trovatore*, capitally.

"Who is? Ah! I thought so, now she turns this way. Surely that is the delicious Trebelli-Bettini. She who could sing the heart out of a stone image. One hardly knows whether she is a soprano or contralto. She has many characters and plays them all well. 'Azucena' (where she makes herself look ugly and old, if either could be possible), 'Rosina' and 'Nancy' among the women: 'Arsace,' 'Pippo,' 'Pierotto,' 'Cherubino,' 'Urbano,' among the males—these are her characters. Am I not right? I was always interested in Trebelli-Bettini.

"And her setting is a good, well-wearing setting. I mean her husband, Signor Bettini, a very excellent tenor, who sings charmingly. There he is yonder; the gentlemanly man with glasses."

"But surely that is the fascinating Christine Nilsson, who first turned the heads of Paris, winning golden gifts from the Emperor of the French and then flashing gifts from the Empress of the French—I mean jewels; and, when she came to London, stole into the English heart, for the English people listen to her wonderfully beautiful singing with charmed attention. Christine Nilsson is a very choice specimen of womankind. Stockholm, which surprised us in 1847 by sending us Jenny Lind at the time when she was most wanted, to recall the flying eagles to the standards of the operatic Lumley, and to sweep them in triumph through the fields of admiration of this country and of America—Stockholm had another wonder in store for us in 1867, and offered us Christine Nilsson as an operatic boon, of the acceptance of which we very soon availed ourselves. Why, what can, could, or would you do against such sirens as are here collected? Let them begin to sing, and you are chained. Notes are changed even into gold every night at the opera. 'Music hath charms' indeed. Do you not think that Ulysses, that sage closer of his ears, who had recourse to cotton-wool at the most difficult point of his passage through the sirens, and hardened his heart and steeled his front against the allurements of the singing sisterhood—do you not think that even the Grecian hero would have been unable to resist if he had been assailed by Titiens, Nilsson, and Kellogg—three wonderful women with their voices? Men must be amused, look you. Men must be entertained, you see. And if Mozart, Weber, Cherubini, Flotow, Verdi, Donizetti, Auber, and Bellini cannot delight and instruct, I do not know who can or will. What are prudence, and valor, and pride, and self-resistance against the seductions of the opera? 'All the world's an operatic stage, and all the men and women merely players and singers.' The best resolutions sometimes avail not against anything, and least of all, occasionally, against the attractions of the opera."

PRUSSIA.

Her Army and How it is Made Up.

A writer in the *Cornhill Magazine* says:—

To make an obnoxious institution popular it requires nothing but to make the people believe it an institution of their own creation. This stratagem has wonderfully succeeded in Prussia. Nine Prussians out of ten glory in the army, but the tenth hates it with a fierce hatred.

The governing principle in the Prussian army is subordination in its most exhausting form, entire abandonment of free will in every respect. A most rigorous military code of laws enforces obedience in all cases. The commissioned officers form a military aristocracy, whose influence on the political and social affairs of the country cannot be overrated. The connecting link between commissioned officers and men is formed by the non-commissioned officers, whose position in the army is extremely important. A young man who enters the army as a profession has his career marked out for the remainder of his life, as nearly all government appointments, not requiring special or superior training, are at the disposal of soldiers who have served a number of years, or who by some special cause, have obtained a claim on the government. Policemen, railway guards, custom-house officers, tipstaffs, bailiffs and the countless multitude of the lower officials are chosen from among the non-commissioned officers, whilst corresponding offices of a higher position are reserved to commissioned officers. It is thus Government collects a host of dependents around it whose influence on elections is often decisive. The progeny of the military aristocracy furnishes part of the material for vacant commissions, whilst the remainder are filled up by appointments from amongst the volunteers of all classes, who are well educated and possessed of some means. Very different elements are thus brought in contact with each other in the various regiments, but the *esprit de corps* and routine of service soon assimilate them, and they all end in becoming the willing instruments of Government.

A great many officers are educated in the cadet houses, of which there are several in the provinces, and one in Berlin, where the young men receive their final training. Of these institutions I will but say that the education they give is utterly useless for any other profession than the military. The greater number of officers is appointed from among the volunteers (*avantageurs*), who enter the army as privates, having to find a guaranty for a moderate monthly allowance that varies in the different regiments and branches of the service.

* * * The majority of the private soldiers belong to the agricultural classes, who in Prussia, as elsewhere, form the least intelligent portion of the people, and take very little, if any, interest in political matters. Hence they form an admirable material for the army of an absolute Government. The young soldiers, when thoroughly drilled, are, as a rule, well treated, and full of youthful enthusiasm; rejoicing in the liberty from hard manual work, possessing ample opportunities to indulge in the cheap and novel pleasures of a garrison town, the recruits soon like their new life. Officered by men who form a favored and exclusive caste in the community, I believe that nine-tenths of the army would blindly obey the most despotic orders, and the Government knows well that it can place reliance on the army.

Any one looking at the Prussian army estimates, and observing the proportion of that part of the public expenditure to the general revenue, will see at a glance how fearful a burden the army must be to the nation. All other public interests are made subservient to the military, and, in consequence, the salaries of public officials are absurdly low in Prussia. An officer corresponding in rank to an English county court judge receives a salary with which any ordinary merchant's clerk in London would be dissatisfied.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

Recovery of Bonds Stolen in November Last.

The Washington *Express* of Saturday last says:—

Some time in last November $36,150 of United States Seven-thirty bonds were sent from Newport, Rhode Island, to New York, for safe keeping, by mail. They never arrived at their destination, and although the Post Office Department here was notified of the fact, and every effort to discover the thief made, no clue to the robbery was obtained, and the bonds were given over as finally lost. On the 7th instant Special Agent Fred. Depro, of the Post Office Department, received information in regard to the matter. He immediately thereafter left for New York, and consulted with Special Agent Gaylor, for the New York Post Office.

The two then put their heads together, and soon discovered that the bonds in question had been abstracted by a clerk who, about the time of the robbery, was employed in the New York post office. The agent arrested the clerk and traced the matter so directly home to him that he immediately confessed the robbery and disgorged what he supposed to be all of the bonds, but which in reality were only half of them. On further investigation it was ascertained that the missing half had been stolen by the brother of the party arrested, who had induced a still younger brother to cash three of the bonds amounting to $300, at a New York banking house.

The younger brother, on being questioned with regard to the matter, confessed that his brother had given him the bonds to cash. The agents then visited the brother who had given the bonds to his younger brother to be cashed, carrying with them the latter as a witness, and, after an interview, he too disgorged the bonds which he had stolen, so that the whole amount was recovered. The agents after the discovery of the bonds, left for Newport, and received almost a public ovation from the citizens, the greater portion of the bonds belonging to widows and orphans, and which had been given up as lost. The guilty parties, it is said, are connected with some of the best families in New York. Too much credit cannot be given to the untiring and intelligent efforts of Special Agents Depro and Gaylor in securing the successful termination of this apparently hopeless case.

Cast Steel Boilers.

Boiler plates made of cast steel have recently been subjected to a series of practical experiments, in order to test their value as compared with those made of wrought iron. The trials were made at Harkort's iron works, in Westphalia, and the results are reported to have been decidedly in favor of steel. The two boilers employed were used in connection with the puddling and rolling mills, and were both of the same form and size, being cylindrical, thirty feet long, four feet in diameter, with dome two feet high by two feet wide: the thickness of the iron plates was a little over 4·10 inches, and that of the steel plates ¼ inch, and the respective weights 8975 pounds for the iron, and 5842 pounds for the steel. It was found while a pound of coal evaporated 3·20 pounds of water in the steel boiler, it evaporated only 2·51 pounds in the iron one. To perform the same amount of work it required in the wrought iron boiler 28 per cent. more fuel and 30 per cent. more time. At the Iron Works conducted by the Messrs. Harkort, fifteen steel boilers are now in use, and one of them, which is made of soft Bessemer steel, has been found to give quite as good results as the others. There was, likewise, it is stated, a marked diminution in the amount of incrustation in the steel boilers, owing, probably, to the extreme smoothness of the surface; water which gave an incrustation of ¼ inch in two years in the wrought iron boilers, gave in the steel boilers an incrustation hardly perceptible.

—A banner in the Hendricks' reception procession read:—"No privileged classes."

—One-seventh of Mississippi is under the hammer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE BODY RENEWED.—According to Physiologists, the human body is renewed once in seven years: every day, every hour, every moment, the flesh, the cartilage, bone, and muscle of the frame are wasting away, and being imperceptibly replaced by new material. Health depends upon the nature of that material, and whether it shall be pure or diseased, full of vitality and elasticity, or feeble and flaccid, depends mainly upon the action of the stomach. In warm weather the waste of the system is very rapid, and if it is not as rapidly repaired by the great sustaining organ, the consequence is debility, emaciation, and decay. It is, therefore, of paramount importance *that the stomach be kept in a vigorous condition* at this trying season, and the safest, surest, and best tonic that can be employed for that purpose is HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This incomparable vegetable stomachic gives unwonted energy to the digestive power, promotes the conversion of the food into healthful blood (which is, so to speak, the raw material of all the solid portions of the body), and thereby puts the system in the best possible state of defense against epidemic and other diseases. The strong require it to keep up their strength; the weak, to re invigorate them. It consists of the purest of all diffusive stimulants, charged with the juices and extracts of the most genial roots and herbs, and is a permanent restorative—not a mere temporary excitant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the bowels and the liver, and is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, billousness, costiveness, and general debility.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND DEBILITY.—Of all the tonic preparations now in market, we know of none equal to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite and physical debility. Sold by all druggists.

A LITTLE CHILD CAN BUY at CHARLES STOKES & CO.'S CELEBRATED CLOTHING HOUSE as cheap as the best judges? ANS.—The prices plainly marked upon each garment at No. 824 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

LOTS OF ALPACA SACKS.
Lots of Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Linen Sacks,
Lots of the Chocolate Dusters,
Lots of Duck Sacks,
Lots of White Vests,
Lots of Linen Pants and Vests,
All fresh and very nice.
☞ *Alpacas from $2½ to $8.*
☞ *Linens from $1 50 to $4, etc. etc.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Oak Hall,
S. E. Corner of Sixth and Market streets.
☞ *A good lot of Clergymen's Long Sacks.*

MARRIED.

SHUSTER—MULLEN.—On Thursday morning, August 13, at the bride's residence, No. 2011 Kressler street, by Rev. T. W. Maclary, Mr. ALEXANDER J SHUSTER to Miss ANNIE MULLEN, both of Philadelphia, Pa.

WEISER—BRAZER.—On Thursday, August 1?, at No. 228 Dickerson street, by Rev. Charles L. Fisher, SAMUEL D. WEISER to Miss AMELIA D. BRAZER, all of this city.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On the 16th instant, ISAAC ARMSTRONG, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1228 S. Second street, South Camden, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Haddonfield Baptist Church.

BREWIN.—On the 14th instant, Mr. GEORGE BREWIN, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Neptune Lodge, No. 354, I. O. of O. F.; Kensington Grove, No. 81, United Ancient Order of Druids; also the Anglo-American Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of Leopard and Thompson streets, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Mount Peace Cemetery.

EVANS.—On Sunday evening, the 16th instant, SUSAN E., daughter of Joseph R. and Susannah E Evans, aged 1 year and 1 month.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 6½ o'clock P. M. **

HARRIS.—On the 14th instant, EDWARD S. HARRIS, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Miquon Tribe, No. 80, and Company A, 2d Regiment District of Columbia Volunteers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Twenty-second street and Ridge avenue, on Tuesday, the 18th instant at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

JACKSON.—On the 16th instant, ABIJAH S. JACKSON, formerly of Wilmington, Del., son of Lydia C. and the late Levi Jackson

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 218 Reed street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Wilmington, Del.

KREIDER.—On the 16th instant, Mrs. CORNELIA B., wife of Evan T. Kreider, and daughter of the late Charles Binkie, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2111 Parrish street, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MAGUIRE.—On the 15th instant, PATRICK MAGUIRE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Cathedral B. V. Sodality; also the St. Peter and St. John and St. Patrick's Male Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1642 Becket street, below Coates, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

RUCKMAN.—On Sunday, August 16, 1868, WILLIAM D. RUCKMAN, aged 64 years.

Funeral services and interment in Doylestown, Pa., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning. His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend. A special car will accompany the 8·45 train from the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot. 2t

SCHNACKENBERG.—On the 16th instant, EMMA LUKENS, infant daughter of Albert J. and Sallie Schnackenberg, aged 2 months and 12 days.

Interment in Mechanics' Cemetery, on Tuesday, August 18, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH.—Suddenly, MARIA DENNY, wife of James Smith, Esq., in her 76th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at her husband's residence, No. 210 Franklin street, on Monday evening punctually at 8 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Leicester, Mass. **

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

☞ *This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
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THE OBSEQUIES.

The Funeral Services Over the Remains of Thaddeus Stevens.

The Latest Advices from Europe.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

LANCASTER.

Funeral of the Late Thaddeus Stevens.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, Aug. 17.—The funeral services over Mr. Stevens' remains took place at his house at 2 o'clock P. M. They commenced with the following invocation by Rev. A. F. Kramer:

O Thou Triune God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, who art our refuge in time of trouble, lift upon us the light of Thy countenance, and grant us Thy help. Give us grace to improve the afflictions of Thy hand, and turn our hearts to keep Thy commandments. May we in the fellowship of Thy holy Church bring forth the fruits of a godly life. And that having persevered in the way of piety and virtue to the end we may live with prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors and saints of all ages.

After which Bishop Bigler read the ninetieth Psalm.

Rev. Dr. Nevin then delivered the following prayer:—

O God, the only true and living God, before whom angels bow and archangels avert their faces, we come before Thee at this time with profound grief, humility and reverence. Thou hast been pleased in Thy mysterious providence to remove from this city, and State, and nation an eminent citizen, who has filled high places of trust and honor, and we have been summoned together to pay our last tribute of respect to his mortal remains, and while we mourn over his departure, we would seek to be resigned to thy governing will; we thank Thee for the many distinguished and heroic virtues with which he was adorned, and the many noble works that he was successful in achieving. We thank Thee that he sympathized with the poor and the oppressed and the suffering, and that he was willing to use his extraordinary talents and influence to alleviate and improve their condition; we thank Thee for his devotion to justice and righteousness, and for the good that has been accomplished for the land and the world by his constant and unflinching advocacy of these divine privileges. We thank Thee for his earnest and untiring devotion to the cause of education; for all the virtues that adorned his heart, and the many traits that distinguished his life. May his example be imitated by us all, and especially by the legislators of our State and nation. Bless his afflicted relatives, and comfort them in the midst of their sorrows. Help us all to be true to our highest and most sacred convictions of duty while living, so that we may be enabled to triumph with the consciousness of inward peace at the bed of death. All these things we ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the advocate and mediator. Amen!

Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, then delivered the following address:—"Citizens of Lancaster and people of Pennsylvania—We have brought home your illustrious dead—not yours only, but ours—not ours, but the nation's. Our journey from the Capital to your city was marked, very appropriately, by flags flying at half-mast; by the tolling of bells, and by the tears of the people; and to-day, while we are here engaged in these sad obsequies, could we hear, there would come to our ears from afar the wail of sorrow and the sounds of grief.

"Could we see, we should behold, not individuals, but whole States standing waiting around as pall bearers. We had hoped that a favoring Providence would have spared your representative at least to the close of another session of Congress, for grave questions are pending, involving the interest of thirty millions of people, which seem to us to require pre-eminently his wise counsels and executive skill; but it is otherwise ordered, and no doubt wisely. Therefore we bow in submission to the will of the Supreme Ruler, who when the clock of time struck the hour, sent His angel to unbar the gates of the future, and said to his servant, "Well done. Come up higher." And now till the morning of the resurrection, we commit all that remains of our departed friend to the grave, and to the guardianship of that God who watches alike over the living and the dead, and as the mouth of the grave closes on the sacred dust, we will pray God to give to Vermont another son; to Lancaster another citizen; to Pennsylvania another statesman; to the country another patriot; to the poor another friend; to freedom another advocate; to the race another benefactor, and to the world another man like Thaddeus Stevens."

The procession moved precisely at three o'clock in the order set down by the Committee of Arrangements, moving up South Queen street to Centre Square, up East King street to Duke street, thence to Chesnut street and along that to Schreiner's Cemetery.

While the procession was in motion the bells tolled, all the stores were closed and nearly every house along the route was draped in mourning.

FROM DOYLESTOWN.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fifth District.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

DOYLESTOWN, August 17.—The delegates to the Fifth Congressional Republican Convention met this afternoon in the Court House at this place, and unanimously nominated Caleb N. Taylor to represent the district in Congress. Mr. Louis M. Troutman was President of the Convention.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126¼	Western U. Tel.	33¾
N. Y. and E. R.	52¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	50
Ph. and Rea. R.	90½	Mil. and St. P. com	71
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Adams Express Co.	47¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86	Wells' Fargo	24½
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	U. S. Express	41½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	80¼	Tennessee 6s, new	68½
Chi. and R. I. R.	99	Gold	146½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	106⅛	Market steadier.	

SUPPOSED LARCENY.—Officer William Smith, of the Fourth District Police, arrested one Charles Livingstone, hailing from Chesnut Hill, for the supposed larceny of a white and purple checked blanket shawl which he had in his possession. Livingstone was committed by Recorder Given. The shawl awaits an owner at the Recorder's Office, No. 527 Chesnut street.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Troubles in Ireland—Minister Johnson at Southampton.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—Late on Saturday afternoon a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Scully, murdered by his tenants in Tipperary in that day. After hearing a mass of evidence, the jury brought in a verdict of murder, but took occasion to deprecate the conduct of Scully, and suggested that new and more liberal laws were needed to prevent a repetition.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who arrived at Southampton a few days since in the steamer Baltimore, still remains there, but will probably leave for London to-morrow, and enter upon the discharge of his duties. He is the object of much attention.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, August 17—P. M.—Consols for money 94, and for account 94½. Five-twenties, 71½; Atlantic and Great Western, 39; Erie, 34½; Illinois Central, 91½.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—P. M.—Cotton active and advanced ⅛d. To-day at the close of the market prices were still tending upwards. The sales to-day were 20,000 bales. Uplands, 10⅞d.; Orleans, 11¼. Wheat easier. Lard quiet and steady at 66s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

THEFT OF CLOTH.—A man named Emil Coblentz who was arrested by Policeman Tharpe, of the Fifth District, for the supposed theft of a roll of cloth, had a hearing this afternoon before Alderman Beitler, at the Central Station, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

FINANCIAL.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 3 t TREASURER.

GREAT SOLAR ECLIPSES.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

The first important eclipse whose records have reached us is that which occurred in the year 584 B. C. It took place, Herodotus relates, while the Medes and Lydians were engaged in battle. He thus describes the occurrence:—"The war had continued between the two nations with balanced success for five years. In the sixth year of the war another battle took place; and after both sides had fought without advantage, and when the engagement was growing warm, the day was suddenly turned into night. This had been foretold to the Ionians by Thales the Milesian, who predicted the time of the year in which it would happen. The Lydians and Medes, seeing that day had given place to night, desisted from combat, and were equally anxious to make peace." Astronomers and historians had for a long time been in doubt respecting the date of this remarkable eclipse. The astronomical difficulty of the question is connected with an interesting peculiarity of lunar motion, into which we need not now enter. Until this peculiarity had been mastered, which has only happened quite recently, Baily's supposition that the eclipse must have occurred in the year 609 B. C., was accepted as the best solution of the difficulty. But the Astronomer Royal has now proved beyond a doubt that the eclipse took place on May 28, in the year 581 B. C., the very year assigned to the event by Cicero and Pliny.

Xenophon mentions a remarkable eclipse which led to the capture of Larissa by the Persians. During the retreat which was so ably conducted by Xenophon, the Greeks passed "a large deserted city called Larissa, formerly inhabited by the Medes. Its walls were twenty-five feet thick and 100 feet high; its circumference two parasangs; it was built of burnt brick, on a foundation of stone twenty feet high. When the Persians conquered the Medes, the Persian king besieged this city, but was unable to capture it till a cloud hid the sun wholly from view, when the inhabitants withdrew in great fear, and the city was captured." Xenophon mentions that the Greeks, after passing Larissa, reached another deserted city called Mespila. Layard has identified Larissa with the modern Nimroud, where there still exist the very ruins described by Xenophon; Mespila he identifies with the modern Mosul. Of course it is impossible to doubt that a total eclipse of the sun, and not the mere concealment of the sun under a cloud, was the cause of the city's capture. The Astronomer Royal has shown that this interesting event occurred on May 19, 556 B. C.

Another eclipse has been examined by the Astronomer Royal, which had given great trouble to historians. This is the eclipse which took place when Xerxes was advancing with his army from Sardis to Abydos. Herodotus relates that just as the army was setting forth the sun suddenly disappeared from its place in the heavens, though there were no clouds, and the sky was perfectly clear; "thus," says he, "the day was turned into night." Mr. Airy, however, refers this description to the total eclipse of the *moon*, which took place on March 13, 478 B. C. No total eclipse of the sun appears to be reconcilable with the account of Herodotus, and therefore it seems reasonable to infer that there is an error of some sort in his narrative.

It is singular how often the occurrence of a total eclipse is connected with the military and naval undertakings of ancient nations. Most of our readers must remember the narrative of the total eclipse which seriously threatened the success of the expedition of the Athenians under Pericles against the Lacedæmonians. "The whole fleet was in readiness, and Pericles on board his own galley, when there happened an eclipse of the sun. The sudden darkness was looked upon as an unfavorable omen, and threw the sailors into the greatest consternation. Pericles, observing that the pilot was much astonished and perplexed, took his cloak, and having covered his eyes with it, asked him if he found anything terrible in that, or considered it as a bad presage? Upon his answering in the negative, Pericles said, 'Where is the difference, then, between this and the other, except that something bigger than my cloak causes the eclipse?'"

But, perhaps, the most interesting of all the problems with which ancient eclipses have supplied our modern astronomers, is that which is connected with what is termed the eclipse of Agathocles. After his defeat by the Carthaginians, Agathocles was besieged by them in Syracuse. But taking advantage of a relaxation in the vigilance of the blockading fleet, occasioned by the approach of a fleet which had been sent for his relief, he quitted Syracuse, and passing over into Africa, waged for four years a successful war against the Carthaginian forces. It is related by Diodorus Siculus that the voyage to Africa occupied six days, and that on the second day of the journey an eclipse occurred, during which the darkness was so great that stars became visible in all directions. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the eclipse was a total one. But it has been found difficult to reconcile this account with the calculated path of the moon's shadow during the total eclipse which corresponds with the historical and chronological details of the event. Baily's calculation of the eclipse threw the shadow about two hundred miles from the most southerly position which can possibly have been attained by Agathocles on the second day of his journey from Syracuse. The labors of the Astronomer Royal, founded on improved tables of the lunar motions, have been more successful; and he has shown that the northern limit of the zone of total shadow must have passed some seventy or eighty miles south of Syracuse—a distance which might readily have been traversed by Agathocles within the time named.

It is related by Philostratus, in his "Life of Apollonius," that a singular phenomenon preceded and announced the death of the Emperor Domitian. "A certain crown, resembling the Iris, surrounded the sun's disc and hid his light." We cannot doubt that reference is here made to a total eclipse of the sun, and calculation shows that such an eclipse occurred in the year ninety-five of our Lord.

We pass to the record of eclipses which have occurred more recently.

William of Malmesbury relates that the eclipse of August 2, 1133, presaged the death of Henry I. "The elements showed their grief," he says, "at the passing away of this great king. For on that day the sun hid his resplendent face at the sixth hour, in fearful darkness, disturbing men's minds by his eclipse."

Seven years later another remarkable eclipse occurred, which is thus referred to by the same writer:—"In the Lent the sun and the moon darkened about noontide, when men were eating; and they lighted their candles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the calends of April." (The worthy chronicler might as well have adhered to the more usual method of expressing the date.) "Men were very much struck with wonder." "The darkness became so great," he says elsewhere, "that men feared the ancient chaos was about to return, and on going out, they perceived several stars around the sun."

Amongst all the eclipses hitherto mentioned there is only one, viz., the eclipse of Thales, which is comparable with that of August 17. And among more recent eclipses there is only one other approaching it in magnitude. This eclipse, which occurred on June 17, 1433, was visible in Scotland, and was long remembered in that country as "the Black Hour." It occurred at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the records preserved respecting it relate that nothing was visible during the height of the totality. Professor Grant considers that "this last remark is a manifest exaggeration." Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that the eclipse was one of unusual extent, for the mathematician Maclaurin found that "at the time of its occurrence the sun was only two degrees from perigee, the moon not more than thirteen degrees from apogee." But neither in this eclipse nor in that of Thales did the totality last so long as it will during the approaching eclipse.

In 1598 another total eclipse occurred which was visible in the British Isles. The day of the eclipse was remembered for a long time afterwards as *Black Saturday*. In a similar way the day of the total eclipse of 1652 was named *Mirk Monday* by the people of Scotland, and although the eclipse has long since been forgotten, the expression is still used in many parts of that country.

It is singular that none of the eclipses we have recorded had led to any observations of any value to the physical inquirer. Modern eclipses, on the contrary, derive their chief interest from observations of this sort.

In the total eclipse of 1706, which was observed at Montpellier and a variety of other places in Western and Central Europe, the bright stars Aldebaran and Capella, and the planets Venus, Mercury, and Saturn were visible to the naked eye. "Bats flew about as they do at dusk. Fowls and pigeons flew hastily to their roosts. Cage birds were silent, and hid their heads under their wings. Animals at labor in the fields stood still." Duillier relates that at Geneva the Council were compelled to close their deliberations, as they could see neither to read nor write. "In many places people fell prostrate on the ground, and prayed with earnestness, imagining that the Day of Judgment was come. From the tops of the Swiss mountains as many stars were seen as at the time of full moon. A peculiar color overspread the sky, resembling neither the darkness of night nor the mixed colors of the twilight sky. Even those who were prepared for the spectacle were appalled by the solemn gloom which fell upon the face of nature."

Halley speaks in similar terms of the last total eclipse which was visible in London. It took place in the year 1715. "I forbear," says Halley, "to mention the chill and damp which attended the darkness of this eclipse, of which most spectators were sensible and equally judges. Nor shall I trouble you with the concern that appeared in all sorts of animals, birds, beasts, and fishes, upon the extinction of the sun, since ourselves could hardly behold it without some sense of horror."

The eclipse of May 2, 1733, is remarkable as being the first in which the singular appearances termed the "red prominences" were observed. "Four spots of a reddish color were seen near the limb of the moon, but not in immediate contact with it." The chief interest attending the observation of total eclipses is at present centred on these mysterious protuberances. It has been shown very clearly that they belong to the sun, but what they may be, or what tremendous processes going on within his atmosphere they may be held to indicate, remains as yet unknown. It is hoped that the long duration of the totality of the approaching eclipse, and the circumstances that it will be possible to observe the eclipse at several points along the shadow's track (which it will be remembered is upwards of 8000 miles long) will enable astronomers to gain some knowledge respecting the red prominences. Yet more hopeful is the fact that now, for the first time, the subtle analytical power of the most wonderful instrument of research yet invented—the spectroscope—will be applied to examine the strange solar excrescences.

We pass over several total eclipses to the first of those which have been made the object of scientific expeditions. The eclipse of July 8, 1842, which was visible in the north of Italy, and in parts of France, Germany, and Russia, aroused an intense interest among European astronomers. The leading observers of France, Italy, England, Germany, and Russia repaired to various suitable stations along the track of central eclipse. M. Arago went to Perpignan, M. Valz to Marseilles, M. Petit to Montpellier; M. Carlini went to Milan; MM. Santini and Conti to Padua; the Astronomer Royal went to Superga, Baily to Pavia; M. Schumacher and Littron awaited the eclipse at Vienna; and, lastly, the Russian observers, O. Struve and Schidlowski, went to Lipesk. All these observers were fortunate in obtaining excellent views of the phenomenon. We shall quote M. Arago's interesting description of the occurrence:—

"At Perpignan, persons who were seriously unwell alone remained within doors. As soon as day began to break, the population covered the terraces and battlements of the town, as well as all the little eminences in the neighborhood, in hopes of obtaining a view of the sun as he ascended above the horizon. At the citadel we had under our eyes, besides numerous groups of citizens established on the slopes, a body of soldiers about to be reviewed. The hour of the commencement of the eclipse drew nigh. More than twenty thousand persons, with smoked glasses in their hands, were examining the radiant globe projected upon an azure sky. Although armed with our powerful telescopes, we had hardly begun to discern the small notch on the western limb of the sun, when an immense exclamation, formed by the blending together of twenty thousand different voices, announced to us that we had anticipated, by only a few seconds, the observation made with the unaided eye by twenty thousand astronomers equipped for the occasion, whose first essay this was. A lively curiosity, a spirit of emulation, the desire of not being outdone, had the privilege of giving to the natural vision an unusual power of penetration. During the interval that elapsed between this moment and the almost total disappearance of the sun, we remarked nothing worthy of relation in the countenances of so many spectators. But when the sun, reduced to a very narrow filament, began to throw upon the horizon only a very feeble light, a sort of uneasiness seized upon all; every person felt a desire to communicate his impressions to those around him. Hence arose a deep murmur, resembling that sent forth by the distant ocean after a tempest. The hum of voices increased in intensity as the solar crescent grew more slender; at length the crescent disappeared, darkness suddenly succeeded light, and an absolute silence marked this phase of the eclipse, with as great precision as did the pendulum of our astronomical clock. The phenomenon in its magnificence had triumphed over the petulance of youth, over the levity which certain persons assume as a sign of superiority, over the noisy indifference of which soldiers usually make profession. A profound stillness also reigned in the air; the birds had ceased to sing. After an interval of solemn expectation, which lasted about two minutes, transports of joy, shouts of enthusiastic applause, saluted with the same accord, the same spontaneous feeling, the first reappearance of the rays of the sun. To a condition of melancholy, produced by sentiments of an indefinable nature, there succeeded a lively and intelligible feeling of satisfaction, which no one sought to escape from or moderate the impulses of; to the majority of the public the phenomenon had arrived at its term. The other phases of the eclipse had few attentive spectators, beyond the persons specially devoted to astronomical pursuits."

Remarkable effects were produced on birds and animals by the sudden darkness. Bats and owls came out from their retreats; domestic fowl went to roost; and swallows were seized with so great a terror that in some places they were caught in the streets. A herd of cattle grazing in the fields near Montpellier "formed themselves into a circle, their heads directed outwards, as if to resist an attack." Horses and oxen employed in the fields ceased from their labors when the sun was totally eclipsed, and lay down, neither whip nor spur availing to induce them to resume their work until the sun's light returned. On the other hand, M. Arago states that "the horses employed in the diligences continued to pursue their courses without seeming to be in the slightest degree affected by the phenomenon." During this eclipse, also, it was noticed that several plants closed their leaves.

The close accordance between the calculations of mathematicians and the observed circumstances of the eclipse excited great attention, and led scientific as well as unlearned men to contemplate with admiration the perfection and regularity of the movements of the celestial bodies. "All the accounts respecting this eclipse," says Signor Piola, "contain reflections on the perfection of that great machine of the universe, whose movements are so regular that the astronomer is enabled, long beforehand, to predict their effects with unfailing precision; and from contemplating the machine, it was natural to ascend to the Supreme Artificer. While this idea swells in the mind there is another which at the same time shrinks into insignificance—that suggested by contemplating the position of man in the midst of creation. The magnificence of the scale upon which the phenomena of the eclipse, whether atmospheric or celestial, took place, was patent to every spectator. The extensive coloration of an unusual hue that was visible; the rapid changes which occurred; above all, the obscurity which settled over nature like the funereal pall thrown over a dead body, and whose subsequent withdrawal in an instant operated like a resurrection—all this produced on the mind a mixture of profound and indefinable impressions which it will be pleasing to hold long in remembrance."

Since the total eclipse of 1842 there have only occurred two which have attracted special notice among European astronomers. One is the eclipse of July 18, 1851, which was visible in Sweden; the other is the eclipse of July 18, 1860, which was visible in Spain, and led to the interesting "Himalaya expedition."

The totality lasted nearly twice as long in the eclipse of 1851 as in that of 1842. The Astronomer Royal, who had witnessed the earlier eclipse, was one of a distinguished company which left England for Sweden to observe the eclipse of 1851. "I have no means of ascertaining," he writes, "whether the darkness really was greater in the elipse of 1842. I am inclined to think that in the wonderful, and I may say appalling, obscurity, I saw the grey granite hills, within sight of Hvalas, more distinctly than the darker country surrounding the Superga.

"But whether because, in 1851, the sky was much less clouded than in 1842 (so that the transition was from a more luminous state of sky to a darkness nearly equal in both cases,) or from whatever cause, the suddenness of the darkness in 1851 appeared to be much more striking than in 1842. My friends who were on the upper rock, to which the path was very good, had great difficulty in descending. A candle had been lighted in a lantern about a quarter of an hour before the totality; and M. Hasselgren was unable to read the minutes of the chronometer's face without having the lantern held close to the chronometer."

During this eclipse the red prominences were seen with remarkable distinctness. Airy at Gottenburg, Hind and Dawes at Rœvelsburg, Lassell at the Trollhatten Falls, and other observers took drawings of these remarkable appearances; and the agreement between the drawings is such as to leave no doubt of the care with which these observers examined and recorded what they saw. Round one part of the black limb of the moon there was seen a serrated band of rose-pink light, in another place a pyramidal red mountain, in a third a curved streak of red light formed like a Turkish scimetar, and in a fourth a red detached cloud, which Airy and Lassell picture as nearly circular in form, while Hind and Dawes represent it as triangular. No doubt could exist that these objects belonged to the sun and not to the moon, since the moon was seen to traverse them, insomuch that on the side towards which she was moving their altitude diminished, while on the opposite side they grew larger until the appearance of the sun's disc in this neighborhood obliterated them through excess of light.

The observers were especially struck by the perfect distinctness with which these remarkable appearances were exhibited. "I had heard them described as but faint phenomena," says Lassell. "My surprise and astonishment may therefore be well imagined when the view presented itself to my eyes which I am about to describe. In the middle of the (telescopic) field was the body of the moon, rendered visible enough by the light of the corona attended by the apparent projections. These prominences were of the most brilliant lake color—a splendid pink quite defined and hard. They appeared to me to be not quiescent; but the moon passing over them, and therefore exhibiting them in different phase, might convey an idea of motion. They were evidently to my senses belonging to the sun, and not at all to the moon: for especially on the western side of the sun, I observed that the moon passed over them, revealing successive portions of them as it advanced. In conformity with this observation also, I observed only the summit of *one* on the eastern side, though my friends, observing in adjoining rooms, had seen at least two; the time occupied by me in observing with the naked eye not having allowed me to repair again to the telescope until the moon had covered one and three-fourths of the other. . . . The first burst of light from the emergent sun was exactly in the place of the chief western flame which it instantly extinguished."

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

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FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
6 2 mwf] No 11 North SIXTH Street

AZURENE,

CONCENTRATED INDIGO,

For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate

A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
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MERRICK & SONS,
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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30]

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY
The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 7 2]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA.

FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,

Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,

OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denomination printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20	TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT.

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 fmwsm

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2] PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 8 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing. Bolts and Nails. 1 25]

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails.

CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 22
ETNA (via Halifax)	Tuesday, August 25
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 29
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, September 5
CITY OF WASHINGT'N (via Halifax)	Tuesd'y, Sept. 8
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday September 19

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Monday at noon, from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	
" to London	105	" to London	46
" to Paris	115	" to Paris	56

Passage by the Monday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $35, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres.
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 30]
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1]

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD, CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston.

State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19, above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.....$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Aug. 15, 9 A.M	Saturday, Aug. 15, 1 P.M

Sunday, August 16, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Aug. 17, 11 A.M	Monday, Aug 17, 3 P.M
Tuesday, " 18, 11 A.M	Tuesday, " 18, 3 P.M
Wed'day, " 19, 12 M	Wed'day, " 19, 4 P.M
Thursday, " 20, 1 P.M	Thursday, " 20, 5 P.M
Friday, " 21, 1½ P.M	Friday, " 21, 5½ P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid new Steamship TWILIGHT will leave Chesnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Megargee's wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M., and 5 P. M. Fare, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents.

5 30 stf Captain H. CRAWFORD.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

SHIPPING.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
22* No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

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To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
2 26†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin	$80 Gold.
Steerage	$35 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

NAPOLEON	Lemarie
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VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin, $160 or $140; Second Cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including Railway Tickets, furnished on board,
First Cabin, $165 or $145; Second Cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer), $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 26†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

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ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

On $20	TWO PER CENT.
From $20 to $100	FOUR PER CENT.
From $100 upwards	FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT

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STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20 fwm

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KING SHAM. By E. N. Greenleaf. Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A collection of poems intended to be satirical can generally be accomplished without a dead failure resulting. A collection of poems attempting to be witty is rarely a success. The present volume is a combination of these two varieties. The witty ones are vapid. They are full of that meanest of all forms of wit—puns. The satirical or misanthropic portion is much better, and really has several good hits. Probably the following lines are the best of its contents:—

"How many a rich man of our goodly land,
Grasped tight his hoarded gold with clenched hand,
In vain distress and want approached his door
To crave a pittance from his countless store;
In vain the poor beseeched, in vain they plead—
But mark the sequel when the man was dead:
His will was opened, and, as there recorded,
Rich institutions got the gold he hoarded.
The papers praised his noble heart and mind,
His generous deeds (that is, the ones he signed)!
His kind consideration for the poor
(He didn't overload their stomachs, sure)!
His splendid charities (when he was dead)!
This, and much more, the smiling skeptic read,
Alive, no man was ever more despised,
He died—how soon a saint was canonized!"

THE NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY. By William Smith, LL.D. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

A field for historical research, often gleaned before, is that presented in the New Testament narrative. A curious intermixture of the miraculous with the historical is therein afforded. It is not as if the works of Christ were separate, and his stay on earth distinct from cotemporaneous events. But while He was here, history of a secular nature was being formed, as it ever is, and a curious blending of the two gives a sort of accompaniment to the Scriptures in the state of the history of the Roman Empire, which was cotemporaneous. To intertwine the two into a consistent and clear narrative, is a task difficult, but most entertaining and instructive. This has been attempted by Dr. Smith, and his profound research has secured for his labor a decided success. He gives us both a secular and a religious history of the days of Christ; the two combined into a narrative which possesses real interest both to the general scholar and the religious student. We have read his work with great satisfaction, it having conveyed to our minds a most pleasing idea of the course of history outside of the life of Christ, and that with which it was so intertwined, than any other that we have seen. It is replete with excellent engravings, and is well printed. It contains an immense amount of reading matter, and is adapted to schools and colleges in the edition now before us.

CAPE COD AND ALL ALONG SHORE STORIES. By Charles Nordhoff. New York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr. Nordhoff, having published his stories in *Harper*, has come to the conclusion that they deserve a more enduring space, and has consequently put them into book form. We think that the author acted wisely in doing so. His tales have all of them a purity of style and a freshness which cannot but cheer the old as well as the young. We have read them with great interest. Taking as they do of the happy combination of simplicity and real power, they are read with an interest in the plot and an admiration for the diction. It is no enthusiasm when we say that there has seldom fallen under our notice a book of stories which we hold to be so worthy of presentation as the one before us.

A TREATISE ON THE METALLURGY OF IRON. By H. Bauerman, F. G. S. Virtue & Yorston New York. Philadelphia Agent, John Pennington & Son, No 127 South Seventh street.

We have received from John Pennington & Son a copy of a work which, to Pennsylvanians generally, has few rivals, from the importance of the subject of which it treats. It is an exceedingly able treatise on the metallurgy of iron. With all the characteristic industry of the Germans, Dr. Bauerman investigates iron in all its shapes. He is thorough in his examination. The whole history of the metal is searched, the uses it is put to, the forms it assumes, the mining peculiarities which it exhibits, all are laid before the reader. Not only does he put in words his views, but he also gives admirable drawings which illustrate to the eye the peculiarities which he is endeavoring to make plain. To the treatise is appended another valuable paper. It is the result of the operation of Abram S. Hewitt, United States Commissioner, on the "working and manufacture of steel." The two are of rare merit, both because of the high authority which the writers are universally acknowledged to be, and because they are of direct importance to one of the greatest of our local interests. We have no doubt but that it will be used as a standard work, and immediately take a high rank in the library of practical scientific works.

CRUISE OF THE DASHAWAY.
DOLLY DINGLE AT HOME.
UPSIDE DOWN.
Lee & Sheppard, Boston. Philadelphia agent: G. W. Pitcher.

The three works above are delightful, charming works, issued from the presses of Lee & Sheppard. They are all of them eminently calculated to please the younger portion of the community. Full of adventure, original in the nature of the stories which they depict, abounding in pleasing incidents, and at the same time not partaking in the least of the sensational, they will be welcome additions to the libraries of many of our young friends. G. W. Pitcher has them for sale.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, IN WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE. By Mary Godolphin. O. S. Fell, G. W. Pitcher, Philadelphia Agent.

The work before us is a literary curiosity, and one which we have read as a curiosity with great pleasure and astonishment. It is a work of some 100 pages, yet with the exception of the name Robinson Crusoe and Friday, there is not in it, from first to last, a single word of more than one syllable; yet it makes good sense, and gives all the details of Crusoe's life in excellent style and diction. As a literary phenomena, we recommend it to physiologists.

GUIDE TO THE MEDICINE CHEST, by a Physician. Wyeth & Brother, Philadelphia.

For many years the publishers of this work have been engaged in the business of practical druggists, and having a large custom, have necessarily become familiar with the uses and abuses of the medicine chest. They have deemed that it would be of interest and of real value if their experience should be put down on paper and placed in a book form. The little book before us is the fruit of their labor. It is a most admirable little directory as to the every-day wants of people. Among many of the deeper systems of medicine, it treats plainly of the every-day wants of the people, and is reliable and comprehensive. It will have a large sale.

WE have received another of the elegant green edition of Bulwer's Works, which is in course of publication by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains "Paul Clifford." When completed few editions will be more valuable for beauty and excellent style of publication.

Popular Tales from Italy.

The following tales were communicated, in the first instance, to Dr. H. Grimm, of Berlin, by a young Neapolitan, who served as a model to the painters at Rome. Dr. H. Grimm sent the newly acquired treasure to his uncle, the great Jacob Grimm, whose death in September, 1863, shortly after he had received them, prevented their publication. The appearance, in the "Jahrbuch fur Romanische und Englische Literatur," of the Venetian tales, edited by Dr. Reinhold Kohler, and afterwards partially described in *All the Year Round*, having attracted the notice of Dr. H. Grimm, he sent another copy of his Neapolitan tales to Dr. Kohler, who makes them known through the same medium. These tales we give here, told in our own fashion, conceiving that while by their resemblance in principle to many popular stories of various countries, they may interest ethnologists, they will be found sufficiently novel in some of their details to entertain the reader who merely seeks amusement.

Three brothers, the two eldest of whom hated the youngest with an intensity consistent with that state of natural feeling which we find represented in so many fairy tales, mustered sufficient friendship to go out for a day's shooting. Of course, they lost their way in a wood, and of course the office of climbing a tree, and endeavoring to ascertain their whereabout, devolved upon the youngest. A palace, splendidly illuminated, presented itself to his gaze, and thither they directed their steps. The knocks which they inflicted with their guns upon the door brought no response, so they made an entrance by main force, and found a large empty hall, in which there was a well-spread table with three plates, three goblets, and as many chairs. They naturally availed themselves of an opportunity so inviting, and, when they had feasted sufficiently, took their rest in an adjoining chamber, which was furnished with three beds. The two eldest, like dolts, as they were, went fast asleep; the youngest, with the prudence proper to number three, kept wide awake.

When they had all risen in the morning, the eldest agreed to remain in the palace, and cook the dinner, while the other two went out with their guns. While alone, occupied with his useful duties, he received a visit from a man of gigantic stature, who seemed by no means gratified to find him making himself so completely at home, and told him he would give him as many blows with a cudgel as there are days in the year. This was no empty menace. The giant thrashed the intruder with arithmetical precision, and then conveniently retired. Being of a reserved disposition, the eldest brother, on the return of the rest, did not find it expedient to describe what had happened, but attributed the paleness, naturally produced by the three hundred and sixty-five blows, to an illness with which he had been attacked in the course of the day.

The second brother, who kept house on the day following, found himself in the same position as the eldest, with this variation of detail, that he received blows equal in number to the days in two years. He, likewise, when his brother returned, ascribed his paleness to an indisposition; but, rightly suspecting that the eldest had been initiated into the private manners and customs of the castle, he favored him with a wink, which the youngest, ever 'cute, did not fail to observe.

As the sharp third had, however, listened attentively when his brothers, supposing him to be asleep, had confessed their sufferings to each other, he was well primed with information when his turn arrived for keeping house, and he received the regular visit from the giant. That huge specimen of humanity, increasing his vindictiveness by the law of arithmetical progression, proposed to chastise the third delinquent with a number of blows equal to that of the days in three years; but the youth boldly answered him that he himself must prepare to receive as many blows as there are days in six years. The giant changed the subject by remarking that he was taller than the defiant youngster; but the latter refuted the assertion by standing on a chair. Whether the giant failed to detect the rude artifice, or whether he scorned to imitate so paltry a device, we cannot say. Certain it is that, by merely stretching his neck, he overtopped the small braggart, who, to maintain his ascendency, was forced to mount from the chair to the table. Still the elongation of neck continued; and though by setting the chair on the table, the youth secured for himself a pedestal more elevated, the giant did not desist, but vigorously went on augmenting the distance between his head and his shoulders.

Now, the position which is rendered familiar to modern eyes by the figure of a clown in the itinerant Fantoccini, however convenient it might be for a short person walking in a crowd, or standing in a theatre at the back of a crowded pit, is anything but suitable to the purpose of self-defense. So, when the giant's neck was at its longest, the youngster on his table-supported chair found no difficulty in striking off the giant's head with his cutlass. When he had afterwards hewed the body into pieces and flung them into a well, his victory was complete.

To his brothers, when they came back, he expressed a wish to descend into the well at once; and, fastening himself to a cord, to which a bell was also attached, requested them to let him down, warning them that if, after three days, the bell gave no sound, they might fairly consider him dead. Here was a case in which he might count on their compliance, and they cheerfully granted his request; though they knew no more than we ourselves what he could possibly want at the bottom of a strange well.

We may suppose that he was guided by a correct instinct, for when he had reached the bottom of the well, he found himself in a large meadow, richly adorned with flowers, and somewhat disfigured by the presence of an ugly old woman, who sat by a fire boiling a caldron. To the young man's question as to the purpose of her occupation, she replied that her son had been cut to pieces, and that she intended to restore him to life by boiling him in the caldron. Perceiving at once that the dismembered son could be no other than the giant, the youth prevented the old lady from carrying out her kindly purpose by suddenly pushing her into the caldron and boiling her to death.

This virtuous act performed, a short walk across the meadow brought our adventurer to a palace, at the gates of which he knocked, but was informed by a lovely damsel, who appeared at the window, that, if he entered, he would be devoured by two serpents; she added that her husband, a magician, was at home and in bed, and that he likewise could eat human flesh. Of these little difficulties the youth made short work. He struck off, first the heads of the serpents, then the head of the magician, and finally roasted a portion of each for his dinner. The magician's widow, who had been carried off against her will, was so highly delighted with him that she wished to accompany him; but he declined the offer, and she therefore gave him a ring for a keepsake. A second palace, in which the youth found another lady, who gave him a handkerchief, another magician in bed, and two lions and whom he killed and partially ate the livers, and the magician, we may pass over, and follow him to a third palace, where the victims were a third magician and two tigers, and where there was a lady more beautiful than the second, who was herself more beautiful than the first; though, as they were all sisters, there was a strong family likeness between them.

Accompanied by the third and most exquisite beauty, who presented him with a costly jewel, the youth retraced his steps, picking up the other two sisters on his backward route, until he was once more at the bottom of the well. Here he rung the bell, and attached to the rope the least lovely sister, who, however, was quite handsome enough to cause a fray between the two brothers when they had drawn her up. The similar ascent of the second and then of the third sister varied the object of the fray, but it still continued. As for the third brother, who remained at the bottom, he felt so doubtful as to the probable manner of his reception, that when the rope was about to rise for the fourth time, he fastened to it a heavy stone, in lieu of his own sweet person. The result proved that his caution had not been superfluous, for when the stone had risen about half-way, the brothers let go the rope, and it fell with a heavy sound, impressing them with the pleasant but false belief that they had committed fratricide.

Not knowing what to do next, the solitary youth began to rub the jewel given to him by the third lady, and it immediately asked him what he required? His first wish, which was simply to leave the well, was modest enough; but the second, which he expressed after the first had been granted, showed a somewhat covetous disposition, inasmuch as it was to be the most handsome, learned, valiant, and clever person who had ever lived in the world. Raised to this standard of excellence, the youth, travelling anew, came to the kingdom governed by the royal father of the three young ladies, but could find no lodging in the principal city, so great was the throng that had been gathered together by reason of the approaching marriage of his brothers with two of the king's daughters. Fortunately, a hospitable cobbler allowed him to rest in his shop, warning him at the same time that he could give him no breakfast; whereupon the youth, by a rub on the jewel, summoned a great dog, whom he instructed to enter the palace, and upset the breakfast table. His instructions were punctually followed, the king being so much incensed that—what?—he ordered the guard not to allow the dog to pass on any future occasion.

On the following day, however, the royal breakfast table was upset by another dog, stronger than the first. This was traced by the guard to the residence of the cobbler, who would have been immediately dragged off to prison had not the youth stepped forward and declared that he himself was the owner of the intrusive animals.

"To the gallows with him!" naturally exclaimed the king, when the owner of the dogs was brought to the palace; but when his first outbreak was over, he was considerate enough to grant the prisoner's modest request for permission to speak a few words.

"Whose ring is this?" cried the youth, availing himself of his opportunity.

"Mine!" shrieked the shortest of the princesses.

"And who claims this ring?"

"I do!" shrieked the one of middling stature.

"And who gave me this jewel?"

"I did," replied the third and tallest princess, "because you freed me from the conjuror."

Thus truth came to light, and we have only to record that the youngest brother married the handsomest princess, and that his two seniors were hanged.—*All the Year Round.*

—The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* states that on the 1st of January, 1868, Europe could boast 102,061 miles of railways; and that for all the five parts of the world, the grand total is 162,500 miles. This length would be sufficient to encircle our globe twice round the equator, and as many times round a meridian provided with the necessary complement of polar and tropical parallels; and it has taken less than fifty years to form this immense iron girdle, the end of which the next generation is not likely to see.

—Dr. Beecher says, "War is God's method of spanking nations."

—Rossini and Bagier are enticing Alboni to reappear on the stage.

—Mrs. Lander has a new "Marie Antoinette."

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MARTHA, FRANCIS, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JEREMIAH L. HUTCHINSON, guardian of MARTHA HACKER, FRANCIS HACKER, and THOMAS L. HACKER, minor children of ISAAC HACKER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on THURSDAY, August 27, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 707 SANSOM Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
D. F. MURPHY,
8 12 wfm5t* Auditor.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P. M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

*From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3	3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¼, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¼ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail......3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express......3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express......3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.
At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side).

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15] Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·15 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic	
Special Excursion	6·18 P. M.
Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·10 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street.
7 31] D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning.
August 18, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 12 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Aug. 20 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 14 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 21, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces ingrain, Venitian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [8 15 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 1]

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
August 20, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1000 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's Misses', and Children's City made goods. [8 15 4t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Ashurst Building, No 240 MARKET street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday,
August 19th, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a full assortment of seasonable goods worthy the attention of buyers. 8 15 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10]

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·20 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.

Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·45 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.
HENRY WOOD,
410] General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.
J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25t] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot,
S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets,
Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2t] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
5 27t JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AN BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received a superb collection of
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 15]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ECLIPSE.

A Mighty Shadow to Veil in the Sun, and Clothe the Earth in Darkness.

When the clocks of the city mark 9·33 to-night, the moon, near the period of sunrise in India, will pass over the sun and create a solar eclipse lasting fully six minutes and from forty to fifty seconds. It will be the most remarkable solar eclipse that has taken place within historic times, or that will take place for many hundreds of years. A black shadow upwards of 140 miles in diameter, surrounded by a penumbra 4000 miles wide, will sweep from the eastern parts of Africa across the Arabian Sea, the Indian peninsula, and the East Indian Archipelago—a distance of more than 8000 miles.

Solar eclipses are caused by the earth's passing into the shadow of the moon. As the moon is much smaller than the sun, its shadow runs rapidly to a point, and never covers more than a small portion of the earth; hence the phenomenon of a total eclipse is very rarely seen. But as the cone of the moon's shadow is surrounded by a larger inverted cone of penumbra, *i. e.*, of space in which the moon intercepts a part of the light, the opportunities of seeing a partial eclipse of the sun are much more frequent. The instant of entering the penumbra is sharply defined by an apparent indentation in the limb of the sun, and that of entering the shadow by the total disappearance of the sun.

The records of astronomy contain but few accounts of solar eclipses. Probably the first well-observed eclipse was one which took place May 12, 1706: but concerning this phenomena we have no accurate data, because the records refer chiefly to such effects as were visible to the naked eye. Another solar eclipse occurred in 1715, and one in 1773. In 1842 occurred a total eclipse of the sun of several minutes' duration, and in 1851 the earth was darkened by another solar eclipse. The shadow paths of most of these eclipses passed over Europe. In 1860 occurred the famous eclipse which was most favorably visible in accessible parts of Spain. Observations made at this time by the most eminent astronomers of Europe, settled in the affirmative the long disputed point whether there were red protuberances of the sun. The question as to what these rosy prominences consist of will doubtless be partially, if not wholly, solved by the discoveries in connection with the 17th of August eclipse.

The average apparent dimensions of the sun exceed those of the moon. But both bodies vary in apparent magnitude—the moon more than the sun. Perhaps many will be surprised to learn that we receive fully one-fourth more light from some full moons than from others, owing to the variation of her apparent magnitude. Accordingly, when she is at her largest, and the sun at his smallest, she is able to hide him wholly from our view, and considerably to overlap his disc all round.

In the approaching solar eclipse the sun being near its apogee, will in diameter appear comparatively small, while the moon being in its perigee will have a large apparent diameter. The moon being besides in its ascending node, its cone of shadow will pass over the equator, whereby the time of the eclipse will be much prolonged. It is estimated from scientific observations that the eclipse will occupy an area of 2000 miles in length and thirty miles in width. Its extraordinary duration—nearly seven minutes—will enable astronomers to make the most extended observation and research, and ought to afford more satisfactory results in scientific investigation than any celestial phenomenon ever witnessed by man.

There is cause for regret in the circumstance that this marvelious spectacle can only be witnessed in situations far removed from the world's centre of civilization; for the shadowy path of the moon passes over India, the Malay Peninsula and the Oriental Islands. The eclipse commences on the island of Perim, which is situated in the Gulf of Cambay, Hindostan, about ten miles southeast of Cogo, a maritime town of British India; appearing about sunrise at Aden, a seaport town of Arabia, on the east side of Cape Aden. In the course of the morning the spectacle passes over the western part of the East Indies, reaching the Tenasserim Provinces, in Farther India, about noon, thereafter passing over Borneo, Celebes, and many other islands of the Malaccas, reaching New Guinea about sundown. But the extreme remoteness of the fields of observation has in no wise deterred scientific men from preparing to witness this rare phenomenon on the grandest possible scale. Expeditions for observations have been equipped in various parts of Europe under the guidance of the most eminent men of science, expensive instruments have been purchased, Governments have furnished funds with the greatest prodigality, scientific societies have contributed the most material assistance, and there is reason to expect that the results will amply repay all the labor and thought that have been expended.

The scientific men of England have organized two expeditions respectively under the auspices of the Royal, and the Royal Astronomical Societies, with Lieutenant Herschel (a son of Sir John) at the head of the former, and Major Tennant in charge of the latter. Austria sends out an expedition. The French Government sends out M. Jansen, the eminent observer, at the head of a well appointed expedition. The Pope sends out Father Secchi. Certainly the eclipse will be well watched—unless the weather should unfortunately prove unfavorable. Nor will observers at home be altogether idle. The careful survey of the sun's disc for several days before and after the great eclipse will doubtless be carefully attended to by eminent students of solar physics. The English astronomers have chosen the East Indies as their district for observation, and the officers of the survey staff will be dispersed along the track of the eclipse well supplied with all the appliances necessary for taking the most elaborate views. The French expedition will be stationed on the Malay Peninsula, principally at Malacca. The Austrian astronomers will be located at the Arabian town of Aden, their scene of operations, however, extending much further along the path of the eclipse. The other expeditions will be scattered over India.

There are many perplexing problems in astronomy that will doubtless be cleared up by the results of observations during the approaching eclipse. Perhaps the most important thing to determine, and to the settlement of which the most acute scientific skill will be directed is relative to the exact nature of the red excrescences upon the sun, whether they be solid or gaseous, and whether the light by which the sun seems surrounded is original or reflected. Another point to be determined if possible is whether there exists an unknown planet between Mercury and the sun, a belief that has been a long time current in astronomical minds. To this matter the attention of the *savans* accompanying the French expedition will be specially directed. Total eclipse always affords opportunities for making interesting observations on physical phenomena and on the emotions of the animal tribes, the most singular optical effect being the occasional issuing of rose-colored flames from the sun during the total phase. Unluckily the southwest monsoon will be at its full height about August 10, and with its heavy clouds may render observations either uncertain or impossible, except on the eastern side of the mountain ranges. But if this anticipated difficulty does not intervene, and the weather otherwise proves favorable, we may expect that the various observations of the great solar eclipse will be of the greatest importance to scientific history.

On another page will be found an interesting historical sketch of the principal solar eclipse of the past.

CASUALTIES.—At 9 o'clock this morning Robert Rives, aged eleven years, lost the index finger of his left hand on the west bank of the Schuylkill river by shooting a pistol.

Kate Hagan, residing in West Philadelphia, while crossing the new Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, fell to the ground and was severely injured.

MAYHEM.—This morning, before Alderman Haines, a certain individual had a hearing upon the charge of biting off the ear of another man in a fight which occurred yesterday afternoon, and in the upper section of the city. Held in $1500 bail.

THE RED MEN.

Description of their Parade—An Interesting Spectacle—The Streets Lined with Spectators—The Indians, Etc.

The parade of the Order of Red Men this morning was quite lengthy—in some respects novel—and attracted a great deal of attention. The line formed on York avenue, countermarched to Green street, down Green to Fourth, to Arch, to Seventh, to Chesnut, to Third, to Girard avenue.

On reaching the avenue the Order entered cars specially provided, and was conveyed to Washington Retreat.

The line was formed in the following order:—

Chief Marshal—John U. Muller.

Assistants—Gottlieb Koib, Adam H. Datrich, A. Riddle, John Ebert.

Committee of Arrangements.

First Division—Band. Somerset Lodge, No. 118, Philadelphia; Cherokee do., No. 105, do.; Mecampee, do., No. 63, do.; Seminole do., No. 48, do.; Tamaqua do., No. 79, Tamaqua; Delaware do., No. 84, Trenton, N. J.

Second Division—Marshal John Salber. Philadelphia Fire Zouave Band. Washington Lodge, No. 84, Philadelphia; Delaware, 81 do.; Logan, 42, do.; Mahala, 34, Reading; Cohocksink, 35, Philadelphia.

Third Division—Marshal C. Kerber. Band. Delegations from Maryland Lodges; Winnebago Lodge, No. 9, Washington; Metamora, 31, Philadelphia; Tuscarora, 29, do.; Tecumseh, 15, do.; Wissahickon, 12, Philadelphia.

Fourth Division.—Marshal, Gottlieb Kull. Band. Talma Lodge No. 14, Philadelphia; Susquehanna, No. 19 do.; Pelouse, No. 28 do.; Wikamosa, No. 88, do.; Schiller, No. 70, Williamsburg.

Fifth Division—Marshal Enle. Band. Montgomery Lodge, No. 48, Shackamaxon, No. 10, Pocahontas, No. 6, Wabash, No. 20, Mohawk, No. 7, of Philadelphia; delegation of Comanche Lodge, Ashland, Pa.; Sycamore Lodge, No. 9, Richmond, Va.; Shenandoah Lodge, No. 97, Pennsylvania.

Sixth Division—Marshal, B. Deibel. Band. Tammany Lodge, No. 4; Logan Encampment, No. 1; Seminole Encampment, No. 3. U. S. Band, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania; Delegation from Newark (N. J.) Lodges; New York and Ohio Lodges.

Several bands of music accompanied the parade. Wagons there were, drawn by teams of gaily caparisoned horses, decorated both on side and on top with chaplets of flowers, crowded with young girls dressed in symbolic red, white and blue, waving flags of white, and laughing in plenitude of merriment. Almost every separate Lodge had its "red man," the live, genuine Indian, bedaubed with paint, bedizened with willows, girt with weapons. In stately gravity they walked along. One bore a huge pipe, another a huge spear. Several were on horses; the majority, however, went on foot. The children thronging the curbstones gazed at them with a species of childish wonder, not unmingled with fear, and even the elders standing around threw three glances at them, but one at their companions, marching before and behind. As you looked on them you could not but associate them with the frequent reports of savage barbarities in the far West, and perhaps this very association produced most of that interest with which they were regarded. So much for the Indians.

The other members of the order all wore their usual red scarfs, figured with emblems, over their shoulders. They marched two abreast, in a sort of military style, and kept most excellently in order. Their marshals and captains, bearing batons, walked by their side. Banners were numerous. Some lesser in size were carried by a sturdy German; others, longer, erected on a table-like frame work, required four or five to bear them. They all looked bright and new, and were very pretty. Flags were innumerable—so were the wreaths and bouquets. The city "Red Men"—accustomed to our streets and their sights—paid rather too constant attention to their feet—they didn't enjoy the mud; the country "Red Men" were all eyes—they saw and were seen. The strength of their numbers appeared to give them somewhat of importance, and the chests of many bore hard against the buttons of their vests. That was all right, however, though some of the bystanders did smile.

Crowds of people lined the streets—cars and other vehicles were stayed. In the neighborhood of Third and Chesnut streets the thoroughfare was fairly blocked. From every window peered faces. Barouches containing the "dignitaries" were sprinkled here and there along the line. The "Moguls" were eclipsed, however, by the "Indians." The music was excellent. Taken altogether the procession was a fine one.

At the picnic this afternoon a speech will be delivered by Mr. Segar, a member of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

To-morrow the final inauguration ceremonies at the new hall, Third and Brown streets will be performed, the Grand Lodge, and other high dignitaries officiating. At night the services will close with a complimentary ball, which will take place in the ball-room, on the second floor.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Horse Stolen—A Man with Many Charges—Garroted—A Wife-Beater—Served Him Right—Admitted to Bail—Awaiting an Owner—Assaulting a Policeman—To Have a Hearing.

—On Thursday last a valuable horse was stolen from the stable of a Mr. Myers, of Frankford. Information was lodged at the Twenty-third Ward Station, and on Saturday, accompanied by a policeman, Mr. Myers repaired to Harkness' Bazaar, and there found his animal registered for sale. It was in charge of Charles Down, a colored man, who stated that it had been placed in his custody by a gentleman whom he did not know. Charles was taken before Recorder Given, and held for a further hearing to-morrow.

—Email Coblentz, a Frenchman, was held some time ago on the charge of stealing a hat, coat, and cane from a house on Walnut street, above Tenth; shortly after he was again arrested, charged with swindling the Union League out of $200; again he was charged with going to New York and obtaining $50 on account of the German Union Club of this city. On Saturday night Policeman Thorp, of the Fifth District, overhauled Email at Eighth and South streets with a pair of cassimere pants in his possession, which he is suspected of having stolen. The cloth is at the Fifth District Station awaiting an owner.

—Last evening William Weiss, a German, on leaving a lager-beer saloon in the vicinity of Second and Dock streets, was seized around his throat by two men, one of whom took his pocket-book, containing between three and four dollars. Charles Devinney, alleged to have been one of the perpetrators, was arrested and committed by Alderman Carpenter.

—Patrick Melon is another name to be added to the already long list of wife-beaters. Patrick resides at Sixth and Lombard streets, and has been held by Alderman Carpenter in $1200 bail to answer the charge of cruelly beating his better-half.

—Edward Dougherty, formerly a policeman under Mayor Vaux, was arrested at Second and Pine streets, on Saturday, in a drunken state. Prior to the arrival of a policeman he was roughly handled by a number of citizens, whom he was haranguing, and to whom he had stated that the bones of Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stevens were already being roasted in ——. On Saturday evening he appeared before Alderman Carpenter, and after having paid the usual fine was released.

—John and Annie Woodward, who are charged with fleecing a "live Yankee" out of $1000, have been admitted to bail. The man signing the bond is Tom Phillips, who has himself been charged with many a crime, and who has made many narrow escapes from death at the hands of those lower than himself.

—The Harbor Police this morning found, on Smith's Island fifty fathoms of hauling line, and a gunning skiff, painted green. They await an owner at the Station, Front and Noble streets.

—John Johnson, alias Thompson, was arrested, yesterday, at Twenty-second and Chesnut streets, for maltreating a cartman. While being conducted to the Station House he assaulted Policeman Haines. For this Alderman Beitler sent him below in default of $1000 bail.

—Michael Lynch, one of three men who knocked down a citizen at a late hour last night, in the northern part of our city, and robbed him of fifty dollars, will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

A WAIF.—A female infant was found last night on the steps of St. Theresa's Church, at Broad and Catharine streets.

SCRAPS FROM EVERYWHERE.—The sun, incensed at his eclipse to-night—refuses to show his face to-day. For once, in a long time, he is put in a shadow by the moon.

—A special train from here conveyed to Lancaster this morning, the Mayor, Councils, and various committees to attend the funeral of Thaddeus Stevens.

—Very dry toast—most of that offered on criminal occasions.

—The Journeyman Tailors' Protective Union meets this evening.

—Pickpockets are not careless travellers—they take notes by the way.

—All through yesterday the cars on the lines running to Fairmount Park were jammed. The crowd at that place was immense—the bright dresses of the fair ones vieing with the bright hues of the flowers.

—The Democrats of Radnor township raise a banner this afternoon. Alas for them!

—Obsolete—boys and girls nowadays. All are men and women.

—Many of our citizens abstain from meat not only on Friday—but every day in the week. The cattle disease.

—In council—the house painters to-night.

—Can Philadelphia stand the can-can? It can—it can. (A wretched perversion of the French).

—A ward ticket is to be nominated by the Democrats of the Tenth Ward to-night.

—Many essays have been written upon milk—but we think that the best article upon it is—cream.

—Fruits, flowers, and vegetables—at Horticultural Hall this evening.

—Not as sharp as his kind—The Yankee who was fleeced to the tune of $1000 on Water street.

—The Athletics play this afternoon with the Olympics, of Washington.

—One of the "oldest inhabitants"—A lady named Edwards who died in this city—aged 101.

THE FUNERAL OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.—At 10 o'clock this morning an unusually large train left the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Thirty-first and Market streets, bearing the Mayor of the city, members of the Select and Common Councils, Committees from the Union League, Republican Invincibles, National Union Club, and other organizations, to attend the funeral of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, which is to take place this afternoon at Lancaster.

THE SCOTTISH GAMES.—The tenth annual celebration of the Caledonian Club will take place at Oakdale Park this afternoon. This morning—prior to assembling at the depot—the Club, headed by a band of music—made a parade through the principal streets of the city. The games will consist in throwing the stone, jumping, leaping, vaulting, running, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Cadwalader.—The August term of this court was begun this morning. A new Grand Jury was returned over whom Mr. John Shaffner was appointed foreman. The gentlemen received no special instructions from the Court, but were dismissed to their room with a few general remarks as to their duties. A number of petit jurors were also in attendance; as to these, however, the Judge said he would require their services only long enough to dispose of the business that was suffering from delay, and would relieve them at all events by the close of the month.

The list was called, but up to the close of our report no case was given to the jury.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Western U. Tel.	32⅞
N. Y. and E. R.	51½	Toledo & Wabash	50
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Mil. & St. Paul com.	71
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	82½	Adams Express	47⅝
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85	Wells Fargo Exp	24½
Chi. and N. W. com	79	U. S. Express Co.	41¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	79	Tennessee's new	63½
Chi. and R. I. R.	98¾	Gold	146⅝
Pitts. F. W. and Ch	106½	Market feverish.	
Pacific M. S. Co.	101½		

CALAMITY.

A Young Man Drowned in the Presence of his Parents and Affianced.

The Troy (N. Y.) *Times* of Aug. 12, says:—A party of young people, to the number of thirty-six or more, left their homes in Greenwich, Washington county, to enjoy the pleasures of a picnic to Lake Cossayuna, on Saturday last. They arrived at the lake about four o'clock in the afternoon, in excellent spirits, and with the expectation of having a delightful time. Immediately after arriving, Le Roy Faxon, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, with two other young men, started for an island which was distant from the shore about half a mile, with the provisions of the party, in a flat-bottomed boat. They arrived there, safely deposited their provisions, and started on their return to the shore. About midway between the island and the landing they, in sport, began rocking the boat, so much so that they shipped considerable water, and finally they found the boat sinking with them. Upon discovering this, Faxon and one of the other two jumped from the boat, intending to swim to the shore. In jumping they overturned the boat, which contained the third, who could not swim. He, however, seized hold of the boat and hung to it until rescued from his perilous position by a party from shore. The second, who jumped with Faxon, swam to the island, while poor Faxon sank to the bottom, never to rise again alive. The rest of the party were standing upon the shore at the time, including the father, two sisters, and the affianced of young Faxon, and saw the whole of the sad affair, but supposed they were simply fooling, until too late to save him (Faxon). Efforts were immediately made to recover the body with grappling hooks, etc., but these proved unavailing until Sunday afternoon about three o'clock, when they hooked into the body in a depth of two fathoms of water. Various surmises as to his drowning are entertained, but the most accredited is, that when he jumped he sunk to the weeds, and being frightened held to them, thus keeping himself from coming to the surface. He is said to have been an excellent young man, and his death has certainly cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood, from which it will not soon recover.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 17.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............69|11 A. M..............76|2 P. M..............79

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Dutch schr Jeannette Simmons, 21 days from Anguilla, with guano to L Westergard & Co.

Schr West Dennis, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Lynn.

Schr A. Amesbury, Amesbury, from Boston.

Schr F. H. Atwood, Higgins, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr H. Newell, Gould, from New Bedford.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 17.—The steamships Weser and Hellemania, from New York, have arrived—the Weser at 10·30 P. M. yesterday and the latter at 5·30 P. M. Saturday.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, arrived at New Orleans 12th inst.

Steamship Prometheus, hence, arrived at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Amanda Hoyt, for Philadelphia from Greenport, at New York yesterday.

Schr Lucy, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John's, N. B., 14th inst.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brown, for Philadelphia from Boston, arrived at Holmes' Hole 14th inst.

Schr A. J. Faben, Faben, hence, arrived at Portland August 14th inst.

Schr Alligator, Robinson, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Arrived, steamship Etna, Bridgman, from Liverpool and Queenstown via Halifax.

Barque Tweed, Gray, from Hamburg.

Brig Talbot, from Fortune Bay, N. F.

Brig Susan Crow, from Windsor, N. S.

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety.
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

LANCASTER.

The Arrival of the Philadelphia Delegations.

Indian Troubles in the West—More Murders and Outrages.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM LANCASTER.

Arrival of Philadelphia Delegations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, Aug. 17.—A special train from Philadelphia, with the delegations of the Union League, City Councils, and Republican Invincibles, arrived here at half-past 12 o'clock.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Outrages and Murders by the Indians at Solomon River, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Solomon City, Kansas, says:—The Indians are reported within twenty-eight miles at daylight this morning. Their strength is estimated at from 600 to 1500, and they are reported to have declared that they were going to clean out the settlements all along these streams. Women and children are coming in fast and the town is full of refugees. It is reported that a detachment of soldiers had an engagement with the Indians yesterday between Solomon and Saline rivers, in which the soldiers were whipped.

Nearly all the settlers north of Asper creek were surrounded and eight persons killed. The settlers for thirty miles along Solomon river have been driven off. Governor Crawford is in Saline organizing the militia—one squad has gone to the relief of those up the river, and others will go as soon as arms and ammunition arrive from Topeka. A body of Indians are now moving towards Republican Valley.

An Omaha despatch says a construction train on the Union Pacific Railroad, while backing towards Fremont station, ran over a cow, throwing the caboose off the track, killing five men, and wounding two others. The two latter died on Saturday.

Death of the Wife of Com. Vanderbilt.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The wife of Commodore Vanderbilt died at 1 o'clock this morning, at the residence of her son-in-law in this city. The lady had been suffering from paralysis for some time, and her death was not unexpected by her intimate friends.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—A man named Cunningham was run over on the Lowell Railroad, near East Cambridge, on Saturday, and killed.

Frederick Jones, a Boston merchant, has given $15,000 to Andover Theological Seminary towards the foundation of a professorship of elocution.

Fire in Canada.

WHITBY, Ontario, Aug. 17.—Brown & Patterson's foundry, which employed over fifty men, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm at 30c. Flour quiet and less firm: City mills superfine $9·50@10; do. extras, $11·25@12·25; do. family, $13·25@14; Northwestern superfine, $7·75@8·25; do extra, $8·25@9·50. Prime to choice Wheat firm at $2·55@2·70; low grades dull at $2·20@2·40. Corn dull; prime white $1·18@1·20; prime yellow, $1·17@1·18, fly cut and warm, $1·18. Oats dull at 76@80c. Mess pork firm at $30 50. Bacon active, rib sides, 17¼@17½c.; clear sides, 17¾@17⅞c.; shoulders, 14¾@15c. Hams, 22@23c. Lard quiet at 19c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Cotton firm at 29¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c.; sales of 6500 barrels State at $7·25@10·25; Ohio, $8·90@13·40; Western, $7·25@10 60; Southern, $9·20@15; California, $10·30@12·30. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c. Corn easier; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1·13@1·19. Oats quiet at 82@83c. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 50. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 67½c.

THE INDIANS.

Important Orders by General Sherman.

On the 10th inst., General Sherman, at his headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., promulgated the following orders in relation to the Indians:—

The following district of country is set aside for the exclusive use of the Sioux nation of Indians, viz.:—Bounded east by the Missouri river, south by the State of Nebraska, west by the one hundred and fourth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and north by the forty-sixth parallel of latitude, and will constitute a military district under the command of Brevet Major-General W. S. Harney, United States Army, who will have the supervision and control of the Sioux, and of all issues and disbursements to them, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding, but in matters affecting the United States troops stationed in said district, he will be subject to the Department Commander, Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry.

In like manner, the country bounded east by the State of Arkansas, south by Texas, north by Kansas, and west by the one hundredth meridian of longitude, west from Greenwich, is set apart for the exclusive use of the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Kioways, and Comanches, and such other bands as are now or may hereafter be therein located by proper authority, and will constitute a military district under command of Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, United States Army, who will have the supervision and control of all issues and disbursements to said Indians, subject only to the authority of the Lieutenant-General commanding, but in matters affecting the troops stationed in said district, subject to the Department Commander, Major-General P. H. Sheridan.

Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, commanding District of New Mexico, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with all disbursements affecting the Navajoes.

Brevet Major R. S. Lamotte, 13th U. S. Infantry, commanding Fort Ellis, in addition to his proper military duties, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Crows.

Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Platte, is charged with making all disbursements affecting the Shoshones, Snakes, and kindred tribes.

Each of said officers may select, and with the consent of the department commander, may detail an officer to act under him as a disbursing officer, who shall receive the extra compensation due an acting Commissary of Subsistence, and hire such clerical force as is absolutely necessary, to be paid out of the Indian appropriation fund, which officer shall have charge of all moneys, property, stores, etc., for the use of the Indians, and shall make the same reports and returns to these headquarters as are prescribed by army regulations for the Subsistence Department. When these officers are named, the Lieutenant-General will cause to be placed to their credit, at some convenient public depository, the proportion of the appropriation allotted to their agency, and in no event, or under no circumstances, will any purchases, contracts, or engagements be made in excess of the actual money thus subject to their credit; all checks, accounts, and vouchers must have the signatures of the disbursing officer, countersigned by his principal.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Return of Commissioner Rollins—He will not Retire from Office until Congress Reassembles.

Illness of General Rawlings.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—General John A. Rawlings, Chief of Staff to General Grant, is confined to his bed, having had two hemorrhages of the lungs yesterday. He is somewhat better this morning, and it is hoped he will be out in a day or two.

Patents Issued.

For the week ending Tuesday, August 25th, 285 patents will be issued from the Patent Office. During the past week 380 applications and 65 caveats have been filed.

Army Orders.

Second Lieutenant D. O. Rousseau, 5th Infantry, has been ordered to duty as Aid-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General Rousseau, commanding the department of Louisiana.

Brevet Colonel Charles C. Gilbert, 7th Infantry, has been ordered to report to Major-General Meade, commanding the department of the South, for assignment to duty.

Colonel Franklin Flint, 4th Infantry, has been ordered to the department of the Platte, for assignment for duty.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel De Witt Clinton Judge Advocate of the Advisory Board at the War Department, has been ordered to proceed to New York on Special serlice.

Resignations Accepted.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Solomon L. Hoge, 6th Infantry, and Second Lieutenant John N. Travis, 14th Infantry, has been accepted by the President.

Paymasters Mustered Out.

The following named additional paymasters of the army have been mustered out and probably discharged on account of their services being no longer required:—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas H. Gardiner, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Scott, and Brevet Lieutenant H. P. Wolcott.

The Kennebec Arsenal Fire.

The Secretary of War has directed Brevet Brigadier-General James Lotten, Assistant Inspector-General, to proceed to Augusta, Maine, and make a full investigation of the cause of the recent fire at the Kennebec Arsenal.

Operations of the Tax Bill.

The section of the new Tax bill prohibiting the distillation and rectification of spirits in distilleries located within six hundred feet of each other, will involve several complicated legal questions, and its operation will be to suppress some of the establishments where they are so situated. Many of the largest distilleries are in that proximity.

Solicitor "Binkley," of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has transmitted to Commissioner Rollins an opinion on this subject, interpreting the law consistently with the above statement, although he has entered fully into a legal disquisition on the subject.

Commissioner Rollins

has returned to his duties. He was this morning engaged for some time in conversation with the Secretary of the Treasury at the latter's office. It is definitely settled that Mr. Rollins will not retire from office, at least until after the reassembling of Congress. The appointment of supervisors under the new tax law will now receive prompt attention from the Secretary. Nineteen nominations have been made by Mr. Rollins, and it is probable that a conference in relation to these, as well as others, will take place to-morrow between the Secretary and the Commissioner. The disposition is to make the appointments as early as practicable, as the business of the Department demands the attention of such officers.

The Cattle Murrain in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The cattle disease has found its way to Massachusetts, and is creating great excitement among the farmers and butchers. Nine animals died at the Brigton market yesterday afternoon, and five more died this morning on a farm in Norfolk county. The Governor has appointed a Board of Commissioners to take necessary and posisble steps to prevent the spread of the contagion.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125⅝	Pacific Mail S. Co.	113¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	52½	West. Union Tele.	33¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	90⅝	Toledo & Wabash	50
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83¼	Mil. & St. Paul com	71
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85⅝	Adams Express	47⅝
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	80¾	Wells Fargo	24½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	80¾	U. S. Express Co.	41
Chi. and R. I. R.	98⅞	Tennessees, new	63½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	107¼	Gold	146½
		Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 17

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN		BOARDS.	
$3000 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Reading.....s30	45
$1000 do. New	103	100 do.....b30	45⅛
$700 do. New..ls	102⅞	100 do.	45¼
100 sh Penna R....b60	53½	100 do.....b5wn	45¼
100 do.....s60	53	500 do..30dbal5	45
100 do.....b5	53⅝	200 do.....ls	45
300 do.....b5	53½	100 do.....s30	45
200 sh Leh N.....s60	21	100 do.....s15	45
300 sh Cata Pf.....b60	33¼	100 do.	45
100 do.....b30	33⅝	600 do..ls..s5wn	45
100 do.....b30	33⅝	400 do.60dbal0 ls	45
25 sh Union Bk..s5wn	60½	200 do..60dbal0	45
SECOND		BOARD.	
$8700 Pa 6s, 1 series..ls	104⅜	100 sh Ocean Oil	1⅝
$1100 City 6s, New...ls	102⅞	20 sh Cata Prf	35
$400 do.N....2 ctf	102¾	100 do.	33¾
$200 N Pa 7s	90½	100 do.	33⅝
50 sh C & Am..ls..2d	129	100 do..b10..flat	33⅝
4 sh Penna R	53½	100 do.	32¾
46 do.	53½	100 do.	31¾
20 sh Leh V R	54½	100 do.	32¼
100 sh Leh Nav	21⅛		

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE this evening will be produced for the first time in this city the far-famed *White Fawn*, which had such a long and enthusiastic run in New York. It is placed upon the stage in the most gorgeous and munificent style. Jarrett & Palmer's Combined Parisian and Viennese Ballet Troupe appears in all its strength. The celebrated Bonfanti, Sohlke, Ardrion, and others are in it. They are supported by forty corypheés. The scenery is certainly magnificent, the costumes are superb. Our citizens will now have the opportunity of witnessing the great spectacle in their own city, and from the liberal manner in which it is brought out it is safe to predict a long and paying one.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE the *Black Crook* still continues to draw crowded houses. There appears to be no abatement in the ardor with which it was first greeted, and certainly the excellent character of the ballet deserves all success. The simple mention of the names of the chief *danseuses* is enough to vindicate all the praise that the piece has received. The tableaux—especially the final transformation scene—are magnificent. The acting in the play is good. So far the *Black Crook* has answered every expectation, and the liberal patronage it has secured proves it.

AT FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE the great original French *Can Can* yet is encored again and again. Philadelphia seems to relish the spicy sight. The spectators imagine themselves in Paris, an imagination rendered easy by the consistent way in which the illusion is kept up. The olio entertainment is very good.

DISASTER.

Collision on Lake Huron Between a Propeller and a Schooner.

On Friday last THE EVENING TELEGRAPH gave the particulars of a collision on Lake Huron. The following from the Detroit *Advertiser*, of Saturday last, gives additional details:—

Thursday night, while off Point aux Barques, Lake Huron, just at the southerly entrance to Saginaw Bay, a collision occurred between the propeller Empire State, bound up, and the three-masted schooner Dunderberg, bound down. The latter sunk soon after the occurrence. The Dunderberg was owned by Messrs. Trowbridge, Wilcox & Co., of Detroit, and valued at $55,000. She was bound down from Chicago, and had on board, besides her crew, a number of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. George Fairbrother, Mrs. O. Wilcox, Mrs. Harriet Larzellier and Mrs. E. Goddard, all of this city, who had been taking a trip on the lakes purely for enjoyment. The Dunderberg was loaded with 40,000 bushels of corn, consigned to Buffalo. Her hull is insured for $35,000 and the cargo for $1600. This vessel was quite new, having been built during the winter of 1866 by J. M. Jones & Co. for the owners. She was first hauled out in the stream early in the spring of 1867, and commenced operations in the trade for which she was constructed in July of that year. She was one of the finest vessels on the lakes. After the collision occurred the propeller Empire State hove to and rendered all the assistance she could. All the passengers, excepting Mrs. Wilcox, escaped from the sinking vessel on board of the propeller, and were by her conveyed down to Port Huron where they were transferred to the steamer Dove and brought to Detroit.

The passengers' version of the collision is substantially as follows:—The collision took place between 10 and 11 o'clock. The night was not dark, by any means, at a distance of three or four miles. Captain Green, of the Dunderberg, with all his officers and crew, were on duty at the time, the former having previously announced that he would not sleep on account of their being in what is regarded a dangerous part of the lake, from the fact that it is always more or less crowded with steamers and sailing craft. All on board the Dunderberg saw the Empire State approaching, but none apprehended any danger until she came near the vessel, when for the first time they feared a collision. Every effort was made by voice and gesture to signal the officer in charge of the propeller to steer clear, but everything proved unavailing. A fearful crash followed. The propeller struck the schooner between the main and mizzen masts, on the port side, crushing in her planks and timbers, and making a hole several feet in depth, and cutting her down below the water's edge. When it became apparent that a collision would occur, the captain of the Dunderberg ordered all his passengers out of the cabin, and they all succeeded in getting upon the deck when the crash came.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning thus refers to the money market of Saturday:—

"The week closes upon an abundant supply of money at 3@4 per cent. with large amounts offered at the lowest rates. The quotations for Commercial paper remain unchanged at 6 per cent. for short dates and 7 per cent. for 60 days' paper. The shipment of currency to the West is reflected in the Bank Statement which shows a loss in deposits of $8 155,405 and of greenbacks of $1,116,067. The largest part of this amount was sent in National Bank notes, of which the banks are now bare, but fully one million greenbacks were sent. The Express Companies report the shipments as very heavy and inquiries at the offices disclosed the fact that the shipments were more than the loss in deposits; the excess was made up of currency flowing to this point from other channels."

NEW YORK CITY BANK STATEMENT.

	Aug. 8.	Aug 15.	
Specie	$24 784,427	$22 953,850	Dec...$1,947,166
Legal Tenders	74,051 548	72,935 481	Dec... 1,116,067
Total reserve	$98 835 965	$95 889,331	Dec...$3,063,283
Deposits	231 716,492	223,561 087	Dec...$8,155,405
Circulation	34 074 374	34,114 387	Inc... 39 713
Total liabilities	265,790,866	257 675 184	Dec...8,115,692
25 per cent. res	66 447 716	64 418,793	
Excess over legal reserve	32,388 249	31.470 538	Dec... $917,711
Loans	279,755 786	277.808,620	Dec...1,947,166

"The bank report shows a contraction in loans of $1,947,166, a decrease in specie of $1,850,577, and of legal-tenders of $1 116 067. The deposits show a falling off of $8.165 405.

"The following shows the condition of the banks as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

	Aug. 14, 1867.	Aug. 15, 1868.
Loans	$253 232,411	$277,808,620
Specie	5,920 557	22,953,850
Circulation	33,669,757	34 114,087
Deposits	194.946 591	223.561,087
Legal-tenders	64,473,793	92 955,432

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Money was in abundant supply during the week at four per cent. for loans on call on mixed collaterals, with exceptional transactions at one per cent. both above and below this rate, the principal dealers in Government securities and other first-class houses having no difficulty in borrowing largely at three and three and a half per cent., while borrowers of small amounts on speculative railroad shares were willing, in some instances, to pay five. The city demand for discounts continued very light, but there were not a few applications for such from Western bankers and produce dealers, who, although in no immediate need of money, wish to make provision for the future, when there may be more difficulty in obtaining the necessary accommodation. There are no indications, however, that the supply of currency at this centre will be otherwise than abundant during the remainder of the year; but the rate of interest is nevertheless likely to be advanced to six and seven per cent. for loans to the Stock Exchange for a time after the full effect of the drain westward has been felt. At this period last year, and in 1866, monetary affairs were under the influence of the currency contraction which had been persevered in by Mr. McCulloch, regardless of its prostrating effects upon the general trade and prosperity of the country; but contraction has long been suspended, and ample provision has been made for the redemption of all the compound interest notes outstanding by the issue of fifty millions of new three per cent. certificates in exchange for the same."

—Acting Commissioner Harland has published the following:—

"Under the law, the special tax upon distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively is the same as that upon other distillers, viz.:—$400, and the tax upon the brandy is 50 cents per gallon. In other respects fruit distillers will be allowed certain exemptions. The regulations upon distilled spirits containing them will be issued as soon as possible, and you will then be furnished with the information desired."

—The Commissioner has published the following to guide surveyors:—

"SIR:—In order that the survey of distilleries required to be made by section 13 of the act of July 20, 1868, may be correctly made I desire to call your attention especially to the provisions of the section referred to, in connection with the provisions of section 13 and of section 20. Section 10 calls for an estimate and determination of the true producing capacity of each distillery; section 20 provides for an assessment in case the returns of the distiller show the production of a less quantity than 80 per centum of such producing capacity. Section 13 imposes a tax of two ($2) per day upon each distiller whose distillery has an aggregate capacity for mashing and fermenting 20 bushels of grain or less or 60 gallons of molasses or less in 24 hours. That these several provisions may be properly carried into effect, you will, in making your survey determine, separately, first the true producing capacity of the distillery, or in other words, the quantity of spirits stated in proof gallons that can be produced in 24 hours in such distillery, and next the number of bushels of grain or gallons of molasses which can be mashed and fermented in 24 hours."

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